THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 68. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life. ☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

THIRD EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Impartial Suffrage Demanded.

NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

An Eloquent Appeal for Union, Liberty, and Justice.

Fellow-Citizens:—Very grave differences having arisen between our immediate Representatives in Congress and the President, who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative.

We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of these there have already been too many. And, that the matters in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has never been in dispute.

The Republic has been desperately assailed from within, and its very existence seriously imperilled. Thirteen States were claimed as having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress meeting at Richmond. Ten of these States were, for a time, wholly in the power of a hostile Confederacy; the other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by Rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles. Through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife, the hosts of the Rebel Confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of that Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the Republic, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce.

By State authority, and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into Rebel armies, and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ruin. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the Rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than half a million of precious human lives, not to speak of property to the value of at least five billions of dollars.

At length the Rebel armies surrendered, and the Rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. What then?

The claim of the insurgents that they either now reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the Rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the Rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its sway of all civil government, and who required the assembling of "a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State." It was President Johnson who, so late as October last—when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared—insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her ordinance of secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the Rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any Legislature chosen under the Rebellion which should assume power to make laws after that Rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterwards. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, that

> "If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guarantees of those which plunged madly into secession and rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest, since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guarantees against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guarantees is plainly incontestable. Whether it take the shape of law or of a Constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by treaty, the ratification of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly of this power.

What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands inviting openly to all who still linger without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable, or even humiliating? They are in substance these:—

I. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessary provision.

II. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

III. He who has once held office on the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has nevertheless forsworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

IV. The national debt shall be nowise repudiated nor invalidated; and no debt incurred in support of the Rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be made for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

V. Congress shall have power to enforce these guarantees by appropriate legislation.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the conditions of reconstruction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislature of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate or push an advantage to the uttermost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of slavery? We solicit your candid, impartial judgment.

What is intended by the third section is simply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the Rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their generals are Governors and Members elect of Congress; their colonels and majors fill the legislatures, and officiate as sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home Rebels have little chance in competition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this Rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union public debt shall be promptly met, but that of the Rebel Confederacy never—is seriously contested.

There remains, then, but the second section, which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its Constitution fit depositories of such power. In other words—A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised—shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not purpose to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the multiplication table. He who does not *feel* that this is simply and naldly just, would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have it ratified, sadly demonstrates that the good work of Emancipation is not yet complete.

"But," say some, "this section is designed to *coerce* the South into according suffrage to her blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you persistently restrict all power to your 300,000 whites, we must insist that these no longer balance, in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 Northern white freemen, but only 300,000. If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing."

Fellow-citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections! we entreat your earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who so wantonly plunged the Union into civil war shall be allowed by you to dictate terms of reconstruction, you will have heedlessly sown the bitter seeds of future rebellion and bloody strife. Already you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress, made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress constituted by nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily the people, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal Representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the people, and even of the Federal office-holders, stand fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most unscrupulously wielded against those to whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. Not one of the twenty-two States which voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhesion to the President's policy; while New Jersey—the only free State that voted against him—has added herself to their number.

Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice; and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering, are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion. The fearful lessons of Memphis and New Orleans have not been lost on them, as is proved by the result of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa first, then New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota will do likewise, and that a true restoration, a genuine, abiding peace will thus be secured to our country—a peace that will endure, because based on the everlasting foundations of humanity, justice, and freedom.

MARCUS L. WARD New Jersey, Chairman.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Indiana, Secretary.

HORACE GREELEY	New York,
S. A. PURVIANCE	Pennsylvania,
WILLIAM CLAFLIN	Massachusetts,
N. B. SMITHERS	Delaware,
H. W. HOFFMAN	Maryland,
H. H. STARKWEATHER	Connecticut,
R. B. COWEN	Ohio,
JOHN B. CLARKE	New Hampshire,
SAMUEL F. HUSSEY	Maine.
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J. S. FOWLER	Tennessee,
BURTON C. COOK	Illinois,
MARSH GIDDINGS	Michigan,
D. P. STUBBS	Iowa,
A. W. CAMPBELL	West Virginia,
S. JUDD	Wisconsin,
D. R. GOODLOE	North Carolina,
S. A. BOYD	Missouri,
W. J. CORNING	Virginia,
THOMAS SIMPSON	Minnesota,
C. L. ROBINSON	Florida,
NEWTON EDMUNDS	Dakota.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

A Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform

Address of the Johnson Military Men to the Soldiers and Citizens of the United States—Ratification of the Raymond-Johnson-Couch-and-Orr Address—The Constitutional Amendments a Bar to Reunion, Etc. Etc. Etc.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—At the evening session of the Soldiers' Johnson Convention yesterday, the following resolutions and address were adopted:—

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted with immense cheering:—

The Union soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of the insurrection, the maintenance of the Constitution, the Government, and the flag of the Union, grateful to Almighty God for His preservation of them through the perils and hardships of civil war, and for His mercy in crowning their efforts with victory, freedom, and peace, deploring the absence from their midst of many brave and faithful comrades, who have sealed with their life-blood their devotion to the sacred cause of American nationality, and determined now as heretofore to stand by the principles for which their glorious dead have fallen, and by which their survivors have triumphed, being assembled in National Mass Convention in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, this 17th day of September, 1866, do resolve and decree:—

First. That we heartily approve the resolution adopted by the National Union Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, composed of delegates representing all the States and Territories of the United States.

Second. That our object in taking up arms to suppress the late Rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest and subjugation; and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, in the East, or in the West, emulating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers, we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

General Este, from the same committee, reported a lengthy address, which was received with enthusiasm and adopted with waving of flags, cheers, and singing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

ADDRESS.

More than fifteen months have elapsed since you were released from service and permitted to return to your homes with the assurance of the country that your work was done, and that the Rebellion was substantially suppressed. For four years, on the ocean and in fields stretching from Gettysburg to New Orleans, you had fought in order to restore the integrity of the nation, and you rested from your toils with the conviction that it only remained for statesmen to rivet the broken bands which you had laid together. You knew that this task required wisdom and deliberation; but you had a right to expect that like your own, it would be taken up promptly and conducted with singleness of purpose.

You had yourselves left party ties behind when you marched to the field, and thenceforth knew only your country. You had a right to demand that in the peaceful completion of your work they would follow your example. You expected that those who had called upon you to suppress not only revolution but the spirit of revolution, and to vindicate the violated law, would set a new example to the nation by a strict adherence to their constitutional power and a revival of the old spirit of sacred obedience to law.

You expected, and after the performance of such services you had a peculiar right to demand, that your successors in the work of restoration should not only devise measures which should be just, but should propose them at the season when they should be practicable; and that by means of the measures and the sympathies of the North, the people of the South, subjected to all the penalties should long since have been brought back to the performance of all its duties in this nation, and, which the vindication of the law demanded, to a real participation in its life. For more than a year you have looked on in silence, and the work for which you provided the opportunity has not been done. Your successors have acted neither wisely nor in season.

That which would have been well and wisely accomplished, if proposed at the proper time, has been made impracticable by delay, and a condition which it would have been of doubtful wisdom to impose at any time is at last imposed when it is too late. After you had been withdrawn from the field, because you had annihilated the power of your opponents to disobey their Government, an entire year was added to their already long estrangement from it before any conditions of return were offered to them, and when these conditions were at last announced, they contained terms which proposed to make the estrangement of a large portion of our population perpetual. The youth of the South, who had never known when the Rebellion had commenced or what it was to share in the duties and business of national citizens, have grown to manhood and influence in its affairs and still are strangers in their own land and excluded from the instruction which might make them patriots.

The union of these States, for which these partisans deemed your lives not too great a price, is yet as incomplete as when you marched home, and by their measures its restoration is still indefinitely postponed. They say to you if our terms are not accepted by the South we can wait. It becomes therefore your peculiar duty, since you prepared the ground for this final work to inquire how it has been done and to consider whether it is wise and safe to wait. Meantime, while you determine to wait or move, it is indispensible first to intrench yourselves in a position of impregnable facts. The power of the National Government over the affairs of its insurgent citizens, except for purposes of judicial punishment, is purely of a belligerent character, and its belligerent right concerning them is included in, while it is also limited by, one of the grants of the Constitution.

The Government is authorized to suppress insurrection by military means, and these include all belligerent functions and capacities which may be necessary for that end. In the exercise of its necessary belligerent right it is as competent to require of its insurgent citizens as it would be to require of a foreign enemy, not only the laying down of arms, but the surrender of every position which threatened a renewal of the conflict. The right is perfect and complete for its purpose, but it is limited by its purpose. The Constitution directs that armies and belligerent law shall be used for the suppression of insurrection. With this complete suppression, which includes the prevention of a renewal, the legitimate application of compulsion to their future course as communities must cease.

It is not true that in case of war this Government acquires all of the belligerent rights known to international law. It has only so much of that kind of right over its own people as it finds embodied in its own Constitution. It derives from this source so much as is necessary in suppressing insurrection, and this does not include the right to take and hold its rebellious citizens and their territory as a conquest. It is authorized to employ war to vindicate its old title to allegiance, not to acquire a new one. In accordance with this rule, the President as Commander-in-Chief, compelled the insurgents, after they had laid down their arms to abolish by their local laws the institution of slavery, the agitation of which had been the cause of this war and might be the cause of another; to declare null and void their acts of secession, which had been part of their belligerent action, and until rescinded embodied a claim which threatened future conflict, and finally to repudiate their war debts, the recognization of which would have been a hostile act, vindicating the legitimacy of insurrection and threatening its renewal. The institution of slavery, the ordinances of secession and the maintenance of an insurrectionary war debt, were strictly hostile positions, and threatened a possible renewal of the war until they should be surrendered. There could be no complete surrender of the belligerent attitude of the insurgent communities of the South; there ore the Commander-in-Chief, clothed with the double functions of military commander and of the civil execution of the laws of the Union, compelled this surrender, and at this point the belligerent power of the National Government—the power to apply compulsion in any form to the political future of the lately revolted States—was exhausted.

This legitimate and restricted use of compulsion appeared to accomplish the desired end. It is true that the subdued and impoverished people of the South did not and could not at once pass from hostility to friendship. Their homes were darkened with sorrow which no sense of error could mitigate; their fields were cemeteries, their farms were the burnt path of our armies, and they could not love us in the midst of their desolation. But they knew that the issue of the appeal to arms had been determined forever against them. They saw that they had lost by the war what they had attempted by work to save. They had suffered too much to dream of renewing the strife, and seeing no future before them but that of citizens of the United States, they were ready to return to their allegiance as defined to them anew by the event of the struggle.

When Congress first assembled they had acquired a temper towards the National Government as healthy as it was possible for any people to attain after such a conflict and such experiences. In this respect the results of the war was unexampled in the history of nations. Their disposition was governed by their acts. They had, upon the requirement of the Commander-in-Chief, surrendered every position which could truthfully be deemed hostile to the Government, and by his advice, not under his compulsion, they went further, and in common with the loyal States ratified the Constitutional amendment which forever abolishes slavery, and gave to Congress the power, by appropriate legislation, to prevent its re-establishment. They might have conceded still more; but month after month passed without action, and meantime they were subjected to military government.

No system was ever better adapted than our national Government to the performance of the duties for which it was designed; no Government could be less adapted to the regulation of affairs in a subjected neighboring territory. Mistakes, injustice, even fraud, inevitably mingled with and marred its operations through distant agencies, and these have produced their natural effect. The prolonged exercise of such functions can only injure it, has already injured ourselves. We cannot afford to alter the spirit of our great national system, and by centralizing render two Governments of this Union hateful to the people of all the States North and South alike; but the evils of our present mistakes, committed in the duties of a function for which the Government was never designed, do not wait the slow development of time. Their effect upon the subjected South is a daily disaster. We are training future citizens by the worst possible instruction, and every month's persistence makes the evil plainer to us.

It is manifest that the experiences of this delay, and of unrepublican life under military constraint, the temper of the people has become much less commendable than it was at the conclusion of active hostilities; that the work of true reunion has grown more difficult; that perils of our condition only increase it. It is for you, therefore, to ask whether the reasons for this delay are sufficient, and whether the new conditions imposed by Congress are likely to prove a final remedy. The manner in which these conditions, in the form of an amendment to the national Constitution, have been presented, not only to the people of the South, but to the nation is without precedent. For the first time in the history of this Government propositions without connection have been united in one amendment, and the people have been denied the opportunity of free choice concerning each. The first section of this single article defines citizenship of the United States. The second lays down the basis of representation. The third is in the following words:—

> No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The effect of each of these utterly disconnected propositions is made to depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the whole. It seems incredible that those who insisted upon thus connecting them could have expected that they would be ratified. The Southern people, after following their political leaders into the late struggle, and sharing the risk of their fate through four years of terrible war, are called upon to aid the proscription. Whatever punishment their bodies may deserve at the hands of the Government, it is unintelligible that statesmen should have dreamed of asking their associates and followers to inflict that punishment upon them, especially a punishment of lasting disgrace more terrible than any which the Government itself is authorized to impose. If in the midst of their errors the people of the South retain the ordinary fidelity of comrades in arms to each other—the common sentiment of honor which rules all companionship—they will not voluntarily desert the men whom they have voluntarily and steadily followed amid so many perils. They will not accept this third section of the amendment, and they are forbidden to accept the other without it. We believe that the only effect of such a proposition will be a prolonged exclusion of the South from the practice of self-government and the training of patriotism; but if they could be persuaded or constrained to accept it we are at a loss to perceive the benefit to be derived from it, because no act of Congress, nor anything contained in the proposed amendment gives any pledge or assurance that the adoption of those amendments will secure the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States now excluded or the recognition of their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States.

The preamble and resolution adopted in the case of Tennessee do not commit Congress to the restoration of the Union, should their example be followed at once by every other Southern State. It is evident from the course pursued by the extreme men who urge these amendments and from the sentiments enunciated by them, that it is their fixed purpose, even if the amendments be adopted, to still insist upon the political equality of the colored race as a condition precedent to admitting loyal representatives from the Southern States lately in Rebellion. The partisans of these conditions attempted to excite the indignation and alarm of the country by declaring the readmission of the South without them is an abandonment of all the dear-bought fruits of the war. It is not for the soldiers and sailors of that war to shrink from being wise lest they should be suspected of insulting the graves of their comrades, and forgetting the objects for which they suffered so much.

They know that there is a progress in the life of this nation, and that there is a God who animates that life, and they hold that fear to be as infidel as it is cowardly. Nations never die in their adolescence. The manhood which this people has vindicated in war will not sicken and perish in peace. The South cannot, if it would, cast off the obligations of events; and under the good that has been done it has shared already, and for a law as irresistible as time must continue to share the common development of this season of quick growth. The North, with its sense of justice, its faith in true Democracy, its vigor and industry and vast wealth, must inevitably rule this land, but it will secure and beneficially exercise that rule only by the same process which governs all true civilization—not by force. If fear is entertained that the Southern people may be insincere in what they have done towards reconstruction, and that they desire admission to the national councils only that they may undo it and repudiate our national debt, here is a continued exclusion by means of the proposed amendment, which will not be ratified. Their exclusion cannot be permanent.

This people will not suffer it to be lasting, and they will return at last without those conditions, but still less inclined to patriotism and good faith. They are Americans and they have at least the weakness common to the nation and to them, as it would be to us. Exclusion from the Union and from complete self-government is disorganization politically and socially. The freedmen among them and the rest of the nation might suffer by everything which demoralized their condition, and be benefited by everything which elevates it. True, we do not believe the people of the South will violate the good faith which they have pledged to us. In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia more than three hundred Southern delegates, holding influential positions at home, claiming to represent, and, as we believe, actually representing constituencies who can make good their promises, cordially co-operated with the North in pledging that Convention and the people that the public debt of the United States should forever remain sacred; that the insurrectionary debt should not be paid, and that the rights of the freedmen should be protected. We believe that the men who made these elections will keep them; especially as soldiers who know the character of their late opponents we believe that the soldiers of the South—men who have endured so bravely and constantly the trials and privations of four years of war—are, despite the error of their cause, men of personal honor and self-respect, and that they will permit the communities in which they dwell to violate promises given in the most solemn forms. We hold, then, that no reason has been given which can justify an adherence to the course which has been proposed by Congress, or for a further continuance of the present unhappy condition of the country. If the same class of men who have established this policy shall be returned to the next Congress, that condition will grow worse for two years longer. Who can estimate the evils which will meantime have fallen upon all races in those communities as well as ourselves? It is our duty to remember that the Government is not the embodiment of perfect theories, but is a practical business, and deals with the wise and unwise, the well and ill-disposed, as a mingled mass of that civilization which is a growth, and not the result of force. We believe that nationality with its distribution of powers between the central and local Governments, is the chief instrumentality and is the best blessing of political and civil life for all races and communities in this land, and that our first duty to all is to see that it is as promptly as possible re-established. By means of it we shall accomplish not only peace and safety, but justice to the nation and the freedmen. Upon all of these sacred rights we shall insist.

We speak as soldiers, because we believe that an appeal from us to the brave men who met us in battle to unite with us in giving peace to our common country, in fulfilling pledges which have been made and guaranteeing to the freedmen the rights which honor and humanity enjoin will not be made in vain. We shall ask and expect that they, like ourselves, will unite in maintaining the law, preserving the peace, vindicating good will, and upholding the honor and integrity of our common country.

We want a Union not merely in name, but a Union in fact; not a Union merely of geographical lines, but a Union of hearts. Such a Union we fought to maintain, such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone can our nation accomplish its true mission and fulfil its true destiny. So believing, we anxiously and earnestly appeal to you, our former comrades in arms to assist in the great work of pacification. We appeal to you, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as patriots and national Union men.

Let no criminations or recriminations mar or disturb that mutual esteem which should be ever cherished by those who have shared common danger in contending for a common cause. We were brothers during the dark days of the Rebellion—let us remain friends during the brighter days of peace; and as we carried desolation to the South when she was hostile and defiant, let us unite in tendering to her not only just but generous treatment now that she is subdued and disarmed.

If we but do this, if we but evince the magnanimity of spirit always politic from the victor to the conquered, the honor and pride of the Southern soldiers will so respond that our beloved Union shall be stronger, better, firmer than ever before. May the God of our fathers who, by His blessing, enabled them through a seven years' war to establish a Union, and we their children and sons, to vindicate it in the late terrible struggle grant His aid and assistance in our efforts to establish and perpetuate it.

The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted, the doxology sung by the entire assemblage, a benediction pronounced by the chaplain, and the Convention, with cheers for Grant, Farragut, the President, and the Constitution, adjourned *sine die*.

Tune Your Pipes!—The *Journal du Havre* says that one of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition next year will be a prize of 10,000 francs for the best singer in the world.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM TUESDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER VII.

Bible Teaching—The Artist's Success—A Dream of the Future—Illness—Death—Rebellion—A Second Death—Submission.

While the girls were at home we had our customary verses of the Bible, two or three, but not more, read every morning after breakfast, and the usual comments made upon the meaning that lay hidden or developed in the sacred words, a custom which I found far more conducive to profit than reading a whole chapter as a matter of duty, while the thoughts were perhaps wandering far away. Therefore, one verse rightly understood was better than a weary hour spent in reading without reflection. After this pleasant occupation was over, Mary looked up with the light of some amusing thought, and met my inquiring look.

"Do you know, mamma, one day there was a Bible class examined?—that is, so many girls were given a number of questions to study on a Tuesday, and on the following Saturday morning they were expected to have the answers ready. Alice came into the room, joined the class, and answered with the rest, and so well that she was to have a good mark. But when they came to put it against her name it was not down on the class board. Alice looked quite frightened, and was ready to cry, and when asked why she had chosen to join the class without being told to do so, and that she was neglecting her French, she was going away without saying a word, but I replied, 'Alice did not lose her time in studying these Bible questions, ma'am, for mamma taught us all she has been asked.' Mrs. Forbes said she was rejoiced to hear it; she wished there were more Christian mothers in the land: and then, dear, darling mamma, I felt so proud of you, and I then understood the meaning of the phrase in Proverbs, 'Her children arise up and call her blessed.'"

My heart fairly rose in overflowing gratitude to God, as I listened to my Mary's words. I had never wearied my children with long prayers, or long Scripture readings or sermons. The two or three verses sufficed for a pleasant discourse which could be easily remembered, and fitted to daily application. Sometimes I read out one of the Bible histories; the place where the event happened was traced, if possible, on the map of ancient Palestine, and thus life and interest in the subject were given; and more than even gratifying my children, I found my own account in preparing the employment of the hour for them. It is astonishing how differently I understood the meaning of much that I now read from what I did in my young days, and how clear the sense was made to me. This can well be imagined if one reflects that in childhood, or even girlhood, how seldom troubles appear; and in sunny days, who dreams of danger? who sees the necessity of providing against a tempest? It is only when helpless, beaten, and drifted, we lay hold of the strong, and are grateful, and that which we once passed by unheeded becomes in its need the only one thing we desire. With rare exceptions, we never truly seek God till trouble comes. We pray to, and read of him, but we lay no hold of him in faith as the One Healer of all our griefs.

Not one of my children ever felt Bible reading to be a weariness, because they were never allowed to read it as they pleased. I taught them that though it contained all information that was needed for our guidance in this life, and for happiness hereafter, still it was never to be approached in a careless, irreverent manner, or to be taken up at any moment, and thus I led them to prefer always reading it with me; and, although it was always ready at hand, and the opening and reading it by themselves was not actually forbidden, it came to be understood that mamma liked best to read, to comment upon, and explain it to them, and that without her it was in some sense a forbidden book, or rather, something set apart as sacred; and from this very circumstance alone, so contradictory is the nature of all human beings, a knowledge of its contents was the one thing earnestly desired.

My studdy Dick seemed even more interested in Bible reading than the others. His school-life has not altered him. He was still a child apart from the rest. He took nothing for granted. He would tire one with inquiries why such a thing was. It could only be said of him that he hungered and thirsted for knowledge, but at every fresh accession of information he pondered and doubted how he could prove it.

Dot, or John, as it was proper to call him, though in my thoughts he was always "Dot," was in London, and frequently writing home hopefully. He was getting on, hoped to be with us at Christmas, was copying a painting of the Holy Family in the National Gallery, and it was to be a Christmas gift to his darling mother. The happy season soon came, and Christmas eve arrived, but no John. It was not the days of railroads then, and the coach which was due at seven had not reached our quiet town at 10. For we had long left London and been settled in the country, where my husband was the manager of a country bank.

How well do I remember that evening! The dining-room was bright with the glare of a ruddy fire, on which a log of wood had been placed, and occasionally it lighted up with a flash of radiance so cheering and so grateful in its warmth, for there had been a heavy fall of snow for two days. The table was set out with all the delicacies which Christmas brings, and in honor of our young artist's arrival a Christmas pudding was to be cut. The wainscoted walls gleamed with pictures, the ornaments scattered about flashed with scintillations of welcome, which shut out thoughts of evil. I was alone. The rest, with their father, all warmly wrapped up, had gone to see the cause of the unusual delay. Presently the trampling of feet was heard, the servants rushed to the door, and once more I heard my boy's voice, once more I clasped him in thankfulness.

We were soon seated round the table, and as merry as reunited hearts always are.

"Now for my present, Dot," said I, the next morning after breakfast.

"Well, mamma," he replied, "I know I haven't done the right thing, but I've sold your present, and that is what I've got for it," displaying ten sovereigns.

"But how?" I asked, in astonishment.

"It was a small water-color copy of Correggio's Holy Family, that I thought you would be delighted with. When it was finished a gentleman, who had, I must say, been kind enough to watch my progress several times, looked over my shoulder and asked me what I was going to do with it. I told him it was for a Christmas present to you.

"'Well, you can paint your mother another picture,' said he, 'and let me have that. I'll give you ten pounds for it.'

"I hesitated, and he laughed and said,—

"'Make up your mind, my boy, and tell old S——, the door-keeper. He knows where to find me.'

"I thought the matter over and over. I did so wish to bring it home; it had been to me like a pet. I had even got to love it, and kept touching and retouching it, ever after I concluded that it was finished. I should not have parted with it, but I thought that ten pounds was a large sum for so small a thing, and that my accepting the sum would be an earnest to you that I could even now get money and be no longer an expense to my father. So I decided upon selling the picture, and this you see is the result."

"But who was the gentleman who bought it?" his father asked.

"Lord ——, of M—— Park. And wasn't it carefully packed, too, in a small wooden case lined with tin! Old S—— wouldn't tell me who was my grand patron for a long time, but I coaxed the old fellow at last. So now you've got the whole story, and you are not displeased, mamma?" said he, suddenly throwing his arms round my neck and kissing me.

Far from it. The tears were slowly rolling down my cheeks in thankfulness that so early my boy's talent had been appreciated. His father got up and looked out of the window. Matter-of-fact Dick asked:—

"Dot, what are you going to do with all that money?"

"It isn't mine," his brother replied; "it is mamma's. I didn't bring her the picture, and she must buy something she will like with the money. What shall it be, mamma?" he asked, putting his arm round my waist.

"Oh, Dot, keep it," I said. "You will want it by-and-by."

"Mother, I am not your boy if I do. I'll have none of it."

And with that he threw it into my lap. The money was carefully put away, and looked at, I will not say how many times, and the mother's pride rose up and swelled and inwardly chanted the mother's song of her boy. All the future was rose-tinted—a life of independence, of fame, casting its full radiance on all the family circle. The fairest flower which God ever gave was to bloom through life in one rich perfume, forgetting the Great Gardener who lends, not gives, and when he claims the loan says, "Not thine, but Mine." It is a sad story this, and were well brought to an end, for the recollection has unfitted me to carry on the thread of the tale in its slow unwinding.

A month saw my precious boy return to his duties, and at the end of the year he had so far improved, and showed so much genius, that he had left the house of Mr. S., with the consent of the latter, and, with our approval, had taken lodgings with a young friend, an architect.

Christmas came round once more, with all its joyousness, and with it Dot arrived. In an instant my glance detected suffering. It was of no use putting it aside, endeavoring to conceal what was so visible. "I am overworked, that is all; it's only a little cold; now I'm home it will be all right." And so the sickness was pooh-poohed away. He certainly looked better when the end of February came, and with it his return to London, for I would not let him go before, and Dr. Vaughan had said there was no danger, only a little delicacy of constitution, which he would soon get over. Not many letters came from him after he left. "He was so busy—so engaged, was painting a picture that he hoped would get him the medal, and then he should be sent abroad to study the old masters. He should spend next Christmas with us, and then go to Rome."

"He cannot be ill," I argued, "if he writes so hopefully," and so I cheated myself with the belief that all was well. In November we were startled by a letter from his young friend, stating that he thought him not quite right, and, as he himself was coming into the country, had persuaded him to return also, instead of waiting for Christmas; that, as John's competition picture was finished, there was no longer any motive for remaining, and that they would be back almost as soon as the letter reached us. Arthur thought all this was true; but a loving mother has a prophetic spirit. I went so far the other way as to fancy I should receive him all but a corpse.

I watched and waited in restless anxiety; then wandered from one room to another, and, as is often the case, missed that which I most sought for. I did not hear the travellers arrive, and was coming down stairs as Edith was seeking me, exclaiming, "Mamma, John's come!" In an instant I knew how it was. Had my boy been well he would have sought me, not his sister. I entered the room: there he lay on the sofa, wan and thin, but held out both his hands. It was some moments before I could recover myself, for I had nearly fainted as I kneeled by the couch, and clasped him in my arms. It was Dr. Vaughan's voice that first recalled my deadened senses. Our thoughtful young friend had called at the doctor's as they drove along; hence his quick arrival.

"Now, now, this is nonsense. The boy is only tired. Cheer up, Dot! What is the matter? You'll be all right by-and-by; only working a little too fast, eh?"

"That is all, doctor," he said cheerfully, and slowly raised himself upright. "And if mamma will only get me one of my old draughts which I liked so well, and let me talk a little to my father and you, I shall be all right."

"There, girls, you hear? That's an order from headquarters. So bustle about, and get your brother's room comfortable, while mamma makes the egg draught of old. But you needn't hurry about it," said the doctor.

Bewildered and hesitatingly I quitted the room; the girls followed me. What exact conversation took place between the three I cannot describe, but the purport of it was this:—That in the previous summer, while playing at cricket, he had been struck by the cricket ball: the blow had brought on a tumor, which was neglected, and the result was the sickness which had brought him home.

Many months he lay in this hopeless state. Consumption came on; even then we were hard to be persuaded that death was near. Further advice was obtained, and never shall I forget the moment when the physician said, "Before this day six weeks he will not be here."

I was stunned, for, notwithstanding his illness, the blow was sudden. I grasped for support blindly. Nowhere could I turn for comfort. My life—what was it! Alas! alas! I now see, but did not then, how all my so-called religion had shrivelled up like a green leaf at the first frost. O God! how difficult it was to lose my son! I had no resignation—no faith; my soul was in rebellion, and the spirit's turmoil stamped its unrest upon my features. John was the first to see it. "My own mamma, how changed you are!" were his first words when he saw me. "You must not grieve. I know all, but I am happy. Pray with me, dearest mamma," and his white thin hand twined itself in my curls. "My child, I cannot," I gasped, rather than said. The suffering boy raised himself on his elbow, and looked at me in astonishment. That look recalled me to myself. I shivered, and said, "O that this cup might pass from me!" He clasped my hand tightly, and the tears stole down his cheeks as he murmured,—

"Not so, not so; it is best as it is." And then, as if to himself, he gently spoke, "I loved my art better than all things—better than even you, dear mamma," and again he pressed my hand. "There was no moderation in me. I need not have worked so hard. I have thrown my life away. A little more rest, a little more time for food, and this might not have been. Better now than later. O God, pardon and keep my soul in peace!"

With these words, sleep overpowered him, and he lay sweetly slumbering for hours. I dared not move, though I felt faint from my cramped position. My mind was busy wandering to the days of his childhood, to the many many times that I had watched and tended his sick-bed, now to be the last. The thought was torture. I looked on his face, but the smile there was not human. Never before had I seen or could I have imagined anything half so lovely—a loveliness not of earth. "Surely his spirit is with the angels," I thought, "and dare I recall him by my grief?" Strange, I could not pray—did not even think of it. I turned with distaste and rebellion from all thoughts of casting my care upon God. Like Rachael of old, I refused to be comforted. During this unusual slumber Edith came and whispered, "Dear mamma, God sees it best." White as the palest of white roses, she kneeled by my side. "Thy will be done, but give us strength to bear," she softly prayed. I looked at her, as if contemplating a piece of statuary. Even critically I examined her—even thought how fair and lovely she looked, and wondered she could so pray; and then I drew comparisons.

"It is not her child, only her brother. She cannot know a mother's heart."

The sun went down, and twilight deepened into night, and still the sufferer slept on. Late in the evening he awoke, refreshed. His first words were, "Kiss me, dear mamma. I have been in such a beautiful place—I have been so happy; but I am hungry."

How delighted I was to hear this common expression come from lips devoted to the tomb! There was something so cheering in the words that hope was born again within me, and I trusted that the sickness would—must pass away—a miracle must be worked in my favor, and with the thought came back the desire for prayer. Alas! it was not that of submission, but of entreaty that my darling boy might yet be spared, and so night and day I wearied Heaven with senseless repetitions.

Time wore on, and the dreaded six weeks were passed, and even spring was come, and yet he lingered with us, daily growing weaker and weaker. One fine sunny morning in April—the apple-trees were in full bloom; these he could see from his window—"I should like to be taken into the garden, if it could be done," he said. He was placed in a bath chair, and so wheeled on the soft grass, and he felt better. As strength permitted he was thus taken as often as possible, until June came, and then the very early apples were ripe. On the morning before the last fatal one he was wheeled in the garden, as he had been many times before, the apple-trees, laden with fruit, bent their branches to the ground. As he was slowly taken past he desired that a branch might be lifted to him. He admired them, smelt them, and seemed as if caressingly to touch each with gentle love. After this he looked round on everything—trees and flowers—then asked to be taken in.

Night came, and before the morning dawned his gentle spirit left us. And thus, in the bloom of life, with everything around him to make life desirable, died my cherished darling son.

The hours of the weary day that succeeded, the footfalls which were hushed, and the scarcely audible voices, which sounded as if there was a fear to awaken the dead, the preparations which even in the first hour after the spirit's flight were necessary to be attended to, the despair at the thought that the services which had been so long necessary were now of no avail—all this was overpowering to feel, and after long years, it is even now depressing to recall.

Later in the day, and before our loss had become known, we were startled by the sound of carriage wheels, and the loud ringing of the door-bell. A gentleman, who looked as surprised as ourselves, for the influence of the stillness had made itself felt just as it does on a Sabbath, inquired of the servant, could he "see Mr. John Norton?"

"Master John is dead, sir."

"Dead! What do you mean?"

"He died this morning before daylight, sir."

"O God! And for this I have come! Can I see any of the family?"

The stranger was speedily introduced to us, but we knew him not.

"No, no, you do not," he replied when we said so; "but I know every one of you. My name is B——."

"Ah!" my husband exclaimed. "We know you now. A thousand times welcome for his sake."

As Mr. B—— paced up and down, he said:—

"How my sons have anticipated with joyous feelings this visit of mine! John doubtless told you that we are all artists, one in one way, one in another. I, you know, am an architect, or rather was. I stayed last night at the Bishop's. We are old friends. It was he who introduced—ahem!—you know—to the President of the Academy. Well, never mind, let me see the boy once more;" and opening the dining-room door, he at once proceeded up stairs, Arthur leading the way and I following. I do not now recollect anything how we got to the room, or who went in first; but as I entered, I saw Mr. B—— on his knees at the side of the bed, his face buried in his hands. In a moment or two he got up, gazed upon the dead form, laid his hand upon the chest, and pressed his lips to the cold forehead. He then turned suddenly round, grasped both my husband's hands, said, "God bless and comfort you!" and in a moment, without another word, he was gone. We never saw him afterwards; but on turning to cover up the face we loved so well, on the breast was laid the coveted medal obtained by his picture, and a note from one of his young companions, telling him to "be jolly, for now he would have to go abroad, and be the envy of them all."

How different was the realization of all our hopes! How the tone in which the note was written jarred us! Arthur folded me in his arms, and together we wept over all that remained of our first-born. Did I live a thousand years, never should I forget that first real sorrow. More than once since has my heart been lacerated by the fading away of all I held dear; but when Dot died, the tendrils of affection were rudely torn, so they never clasped so tightly again. It is useless to prolong any further detail; it benefits no one, and even now my more perfect submission to God's will cannot wholly repress that first sorrow, which seems ever fresh because it was a first experience.

During her brother's illness Edith was his devoted attendant, and when he died she seemed to feel his loss far less than any of us. She spoke of him as if he were only gone a short journey; and when no tears were in her eyes we got accustomed to see a spasm flit across her face as though she were in pain, but this she always denied. Two months after his death we saw such a decided change in her that Dr. Vaughan was again called. He sat with her some time, and then told us that a change was necessary for her, and recommended Torquay. She shook her head, but acquiesced gently, as her wont now was in everything. Mary was detained from school to accompany Edith and myself, for not for a moment would I leave my drooping child. However, not to lengthen out the story of my second bereavement, Edith followed her brother in less than ten months. Consumption craved its victim, and she was the sacrifice. The loss of Dot stunned us; this grief sent us prostrate. I seemed to see a fearful future before me; my husband and all my children gone, and "I alone left to tell the tale."

There was a very large amount of rebellion in my heart at the loss of Dot. "Thy will be done," though uttered a hundred times by my mouth, was never once said in my heart; but when Edith was stricken down, rebellion vanished, and a humbleness arose, as in deprecation; but it required years of teaching to feel, that what He had done must have been in love, not in anger.

CHAPTER VIII.

Richard's Choice of a Business—His Advertising—Its Results—His Experience in London.

A little before Edith's death, Richard had finally left school. As soon as the effort could be made after our bereavement, his destiny was a matter for consideration. Over and over again we questioned him as to his choice of profession or trade, but could elicit no satisfactory reply. He came to me one morning, looking very grave, took a chair, and, leaning on the back of it, stood fronting me.

"Mother, I'm come to talk to you about what I'm to do. Father is too quick for me. I'm unhappy to be at home doing nothing. Pottering about like this will kill one. If it were not a question of money to be paid down with me, I should say, let me try my luck in the first thing which comes to hand, and I think now it would be for the best. I can't tell what I shall like. Suppose you and father give me a twelvemonth to try what I can do. I suppose a strong fellow can get his grub for his services."

"And what to do?" I laughingly asked. There was sound sense in the boy's words.

"Well, I'm not going to be a carpenter or a blacksmith, nor a butcher, nor a grocer, and least of all would I be a draper."

"An engineer?" I asked, "or a doctor, or a lawyer?"

"I can't tell. I think I fancy—but mind, I do not say for certain—but I have a half love for chemistry. I don't mean to kick about in a chemist's shop, and sell all the half-penny articles which they do, but a good hard-working chemist who doesn't sell. I mean one who finds out all about things——"

"In general," I suggested.

An angry flush mounted to his brow, which, however, I would not notice. He did not go on, and I waited a few moments before I spoke, considering that, if he turned his talent for inquiry into this channel, that everlasting "why?" of his would, in a measure, be answered; and if he did not find therein a rest, at all events chemistry, in its wonderful affinities, combinations, and creations, would be a source of, perhaps, profitable employment. All this took but a moment to flash through my brain, and an exultation arose in my heart at the thought of what might possibly be, and then the memory of my aspirations about Dot recurred to me, and I was humbled.

"Well, Dick, I will speak to your father about it. You know his heart is set upon your entering Mr. James's office, with a view, some time or other, to your being a partner there. Think the matter over again, and come here to me to-morrow morning. I do not wish that either you or I should be precipitate in speaking to your father. Be sure of yourself, my boy, first." And so, with a kiss, I dismissed him.

To-morrow came, and so also came Dick, at the earliest possible moment after his father's departure.

"I will be a chemist, mother," said he, even before he had given me his morning greeting. "And more, I will be a chemist's boy—that is, a working boy. I mean to begin from the beginning, and I only want help till I can get on. I am sure in a twelvemonth, to be able to do for myself."

I saw, in a moment, there was no other path open for him, and I promised to do all I could, at the same time begging him to wait patiently till some one could be found willing to take him.

"Ah, I knew that was just what you would say, but I can't wait for chances to turn up in my favor. I must make them. I haven't slept a wink all night, and I've drawn up an advertisement to put in the *Times*, to try my fortune in that lucky bag."

I was astonished at the common sense of the boy, and amused at his not inappropriate designation of the fifth power of the realm. He held the projected advertisement to me.

"No, no; read it, Dick; you will give it proper emphasis."

"No fun, mother. I'm in earnest. Here goes:"—

"A young gentleman is desirous of entering a chemist's laboratory, in order to become an adept in the mysteries of the sublime art. A small salary will be accepted. Address A. B., Post Office, 7——, till called for."

I felt merriment overspread my face, and he saw it.

"Hang it, mother, help me. I know I'm a fool."

"Don't say that, Richard. You are not a fool, and never less foolish than now because you've tried to do your best. But wait a minute, and I will write a suitable advertisement, always remembering that your father not only does not object, but gives his hearty concurrence to our scheme." I took my pencil and wrote:—

"A youth of fifteen, active, intelligent, well educated, spells well, and writes rapidly and plainly from dictation or otherwise, desires to become a practical working chemist, and is wishful to fulfil all the lower duties in a laboratory, provided he can obtain a practical knowledge of the details connected with chemistry. References given. Address A. B., care of Messrs. J. & W. Armstrong, Solicitors, Croft Street, Bloomsbury."

"Now, Dick, that is what you want, isn't it? I dare say I have said too much or too little, according to advertisement measurement, but I have said all you wish me to say."

"Yes, mother, that must take. And now, will you ask my father to night?"

"No, not to-night, Richard. He is tired; and you know my rule, never to worry him about home doings in the evening. To-morrow morning I will tell him."

I got up an hour earlier, and was dressing before my husband rose, and finding him disposed to talk, I said, "Dick wants to be a chemist." "Whew!" was the reply. "And I think, Arthur, it will be the very best, very best thing for him. You know, he is everlastingly asking 'why?' Now, chemistry will certainly give him food for thought—stop! I know what you are going to say. He has drawn up an advertisement to put in the *Times*. There it is." I handed it to him, and he read it.

"Why, Mary, this will never do. No doubt there will be answers, but the premiums demanded will vary from three to five hundred pounds."

"But Dick wants to go without expense to us. His very elegant and expressive phrase was, 'that he certainly could get grub for his services.'"

"Well, I'm not used to these things; but it strikes me that this advertisement won't pay. Is this Dick's composition?"

"Oh, no; his wording was, that a 'young gentleman wanted a situation,' etc. etc.—just like a boy, you know."

Arthur did not speak again while I was dressing, but just as I was leaving the room he called me back. "You may send it; but I warn you, Mary, no good will come of it—I mean to say, nothing that will serve Dick's turn. I must think over this start of his, and write to the Armstrongs to forward any letters, but to answer no inquiries."

And so the advertisement went in. A few days passed away in the usual manner, but to Dick they were days of restlessness; he had yet to learn to be a philosopher. At last came a packet of letters, sent from my husband's solicitors, but not one without asking a premium, and higher than we could afford to pay, having the consideration that Walter and Frank were to be provided for. Besides, the girls' prospects in life had to be considered. We were very much averse to their leading an idle life. The loss of Edith and Dot reduced our loving circle to six children, Richard, Alice, Mary, Janet, Walter, and Frank, who was the youngest.

However much our income had increased, yet it was still inadequate to what we desired it to be for our children. Richard pleaded that he wanted no more money advanced for him than had been given for John, and then only did he require it as a help while he was, as he termed it, doing drudgery. He was altogether averse that the money we could spare should be paid as a premium. It was in vain that we argued that the payment of a sum was but just and right, in return for knowledge which was not to be obtained any other way. The boy, with a self-wilfulness which was even exasperating, would not give way on this point. He could not be led; he could not be driven.

"Besides," said he, "my father says he has no money to spare."

"Your father says, Richard, that although he cannot pay the large sums here asked, he may be able to manage a lesser one, particularly if it would be accepted in instalments."

It was no use arguing the matter. Then I bethought myself of asking my husband to write to Messrs. Armstrong, and stating the case to them. They at once promptly replied:—

"You committed an error in causing the advertisement to be directed to our care, as it would necessarily be presumed that the party advertising could pay a premium. Send your son to us for a week or so. He may look about him, if he can do nothing else."

Richard was in raptures, but his father and myself had grave doubts as to sending our fledgling out so soon. The phrase "to look about him" sounded in my ears as if he was suddenly to be plunged into all temptations. However, upon further consideration, but not without misgivings on my part, it was arranged that he should go to London, and—we could give it no other name—"look about him."

After ten days we had the following letter:—

"My own Dearest Mamma:—It's all right. Out of the money you gave me to spend I put an advertisement again in the *Times* the very morning after I got here. Mr. William Armstrong's son is here! he's about twenty; so we soon got good friends. I told him what I wanted, and showed him the advertisement you put in the *Times*. He said how jolly green I must be; of course such wording as that would imply that I was somebody, and so he took a pen and wrote what I now send you:—

"'A strong active lad wants a situation in a chemist's shop. Wages, six shillings a week. Address, A. B., Post-Office, 400, High Holborn.'

"I told him I didn't want to go in a chemist's shop, and I didn't want wages. He said 'Bosh! you don't want to clean knives and forks, and go out of house errands, and all that I suppose that wouldn't suit you? But you must crawl before you can walk. My advice to you is to get into some place of the kind, get the names of the drugs, and make yourself useful. You'll soon learn more, and by the time you are twenty you'll be worth taking into a wholesale place, or wherever else you want to get, without a premium; and if you mind what you are about you'll make somebody yet. But keep your eyes open, old boy; that's the way to get through the world.' Dear mamma, I shall get on somehow or other; only just let me have a few pounds to pay my way. Oh! I have just heard of a place, and I'm to go on Monday. Lots of love, dear mamma, to you and my father, and Alice, and all of them. I mean to be A 1. Your affectionate son, Dick."

"Here is a trouble for an anxious mother!" I exclaimed to my husband, after I had read the letter aloud to him.

"What trouble can there be?" he asked. "It is not exactly the position I should have wished for him, but it is his own choice. It was said when I was a boy that 'Robinson Crusoe' made the runaways of a family. Now I think the book which you gave Dick on his last birthday, 'The Early Footsteps of Great Men,' must have influenced him. It is quite certain that I could not have paid any one of what appear to me the extravagant premiums demanded, and so it is best as it is."

"But about paying the money for his living?" I asked.

"Ah! that's to be considered. First, I must get a coherent letter from the Armstrongs, and when I know the particulars I shall be better able to judge."

A few days, and the post brought the desired communication. Dick had given their names as a reference to a house doing an active business in the drug trade at the east end of London. All they had said when applied to was, that they knew his parents, and that he was an honest lad. Richard had taken a bed-room, for which he was going to pay five shillings a week, but they did not know how he was to manage about his food. As for his Sundays, they had given him an invitation to spend with them.

This, though to me very unsatisfactory, I was obliged to be content with, and a whole fortnight passed without our hearing anything further. Then came the following:—

"No. 4, New Road, Mile End, London.—My Dear Mother and Father:—I am in very comfortable lodgings, with a nice old lady and her son, who is a steady-going chap. I've been finding my own grub the last fortnight, but this is very uncomfortable, for I used to forget all about it, so that last Sunday morning I got up and found nothing to eat. I couldn't stand this, you know, but Mrs. Reed was very kind, and gave me some breakfast, and after that I went to Hornsey, and spent the day with young Armstrong and his family. I told him of my adventure. He said the best way was to give Mrs. Reed so much a week to find me in everything except dinner and washing. Dinner I get at an eating-house near the business. This costs me ninepence every day. So when I got home at night I asked her about it. She said she would talk about it in the morning, as she liked to keep the Sabbath as a day of rest from worldly matters. I tell you this, mother, because I know you will like to hear that I am not among heathens. Last night when I came home, Mrs. Reed said she had thought over the matter, and if I liked to live as they did she would give me bed, breakfast, and tea for ten shillings a week. Now, my dinner will cost me perhaps five and sixpence a week, and my washing a shilling a week, and I should like about a shilling a week for pocket money—for, you know, mother, a fellow doesn't know what he wants exactly to a penny—so that makes seventeen and sixpence a week, against which I have only six shillings. Now, if my father would allow me the difference for a few months, perhaps after this I could do for myself altogether. My work is rather hard, but I think I shall get to know a great deal more than if I had gone out as a swell. If you will only give me a twelvemonth to make the experiment in I shall do."

The letter contained a good deal about home affairs, not at all interesting to the outer world, but the business matter contained in it was practical; that I could see.

"I can do that very well," Arthur said. "It is not so much as I have been paying lately for his schooling; but there is one temptation I mean to shield him from. I shall remit the money to Mrs. Reed for his board either in advance or at the end of each month, as she likes best, and shall not leave it to him to pay or make away with it."

"You are hard upon Dick, Arthur," I said.

"No so, Mary. Richard has hitherto had no command of money, and there are so many petty temptations which dog the steps of a youth first away from home, that I do not mean to put it in his power to deprive Mrs. Reed of her just due, and in that payment I shall include also his washing bill."

"But you will send him some other money besides the shilling a week he asks for?"

"To give him more than two shillings a week I do not think would be wise. I know it is said by some parents that to stint a boy in money is to tempt him to be dishonest. I do not think so. I do not yet know if Dick has money belonging to his employers passing through his hands or not, or whether he has any chance of getting at it; but this I feel, that if a boy with even a shilling a week is tempted at all, he would be equally so if he were at liberty to spend a pound a week, and perhaps in a greater degree. Hitherto we have had no opportunity of judging the strength of the right principles we have both endeavored to inculcate. I would go up to London, but Armstrong writes that it is better not."

All the necessary arrangements were soon made. I slipped in a sovereign, and sent a cake and other little things which I knew Dick was partial to. Also I did not forget a couple of fowls and a piece of bacon for good Mrs. Reed, who I hoped would be a mother to my boy, and so told her in a long letter, to which in due time she replied.

[*To be continued in our next issue.*]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

8 30

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-house Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued, and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next interest will cease on the remainder.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

9 17 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

8 6§

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

2 1 6m

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR.

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

6 22 fmw4m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

8 13 mwl1st

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding-School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of

9 8 7m* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O SEIDENSTICKER Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.

9 17mws1m No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best. Indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13rp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.

September 3, 1866. 3tf

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.

Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m]

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7·25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT

SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand. J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 868 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street below Fourth 6 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL.—A Republican meeting was held last evening, at National Hall, Market street, under the auspices of the Union League. William H. Kern, Esq., presided.

Colonel Mullen, of Tennessee, was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Goforth. He said that he came from that part of the State which had been called the field of slaughter. He said that he had done all that he could to keep back the tide of rebellion, and he believed that did some good. He then recited a speech made by him previous to the war, describing the frightful results of civil war, and urging upon the people to abstain from any acts of rebellion. He then referred to the present condition of the country, and said this Government did not belong to one man, but the whole people, and it must be governed to carry out that object. He did not desire to interfere with the politics of this State, but at the same time the people of Pennsylvania should see to it that the loyal men who have represented the State in Congress are returned in October. In referring to the early political history of Andrew Johnson, he said that he (Johnson) had always made speeches which were intended to incite the brutal passions of men and to create sectional feeling. He said that the President was never in battle. He went to Nashville, and there he had a body-guard of about two thousand, and he never went five miles from Nashville without that guard.

Andrew Johnson made a speech in the town in which he (the speaker) lived, and at that time he declared that treason should be made odious, and that the large plantations of the Rebels should be divided among the poor loyal whites of the State. The people of Tennessee, after hearing these declarations, were willing to trust him, and they did all they could to elevate him to the Vice-Presidency. He was considered a radical at that time, but now the President is fraternizing with those abused by him at that time. The speaker referred to the course of Johnson in reference to the negro, and his declaration that he would be their Moses; for this speech the negroes in Nashville raised four hundred dollars and purchased a watch, which they presented to Andrew Johnson.

Albert Jervis, of Louisiana, and others, made speeches.

NATIONAL UNION WARD ASSOCIATIONS.—The friends of Andrew Johnson and his Administration assembled in the various wards last evening, for the purpose of organizing National Union Ward Associations. In the Sixth Ward, as well as in some of the other wards, the following resolutions were adopted, after the organization of the Clubs:—

Resolved, That the members of the National Union Association of this ward, composed of citizens who have laid aside their past political differences, in meeting assembled, do heartily endorse the restoration policy and general administration of President Johnson, believing it to be wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike, and based upon such a foundation as will surely bring to the whole country at an early day a permanent peace and an undivided Union of the States.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the National Union State, Congressional, and municipal tickets presented by our recent Conventions to the voters of Philadelphia for their endorsement, and we bespeak for the same that unanimity of support which is sure to bring to our cause an early victory.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Senatorial career of Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, and in view to show our sincere admiration, we recommend him to the coming Legislature of Pennsylvania as our only and unanimous choice for re-election to the United States Senate.

Resolutions were also passed at the other ward meetings heartily endorsing the President's policy.

TAXPAYERS IN THE CITY.—The following is the number of taxable persons within the different wards of the city, as returned by the Assessors for the year 1866, as compared with the return of 1865:—

Wards.	1866.	1865.
First	4510	4067
Second	7043	5858
Third	3942	3325
Fourth	4392	4038
Fifth	3711	3084
Sixth	2900	2385
Seventh	5234	4802
Eighth	4216	4070
Ninth	4202	4025
Tenth	4700	4415
Eleventh	3217	3295
Twelfth	3114	3243
Thirteenth	4100	4076
Fourteenth	4886	4679
Fifteenth	8114	7886
Sixteenth	4200	4096
Seventeenth	4828	4058
Eighteenth	5865	5602
Nineteenth	7150	6242
Twentieth	8902	7758
Twenty first	4416	3845
Twenty-second	4893	4159
Twenty-third	4200	4115
Twenty-fourth	3578	....
Twenty-fifth	3042	2551
Twenty-sixth	4860	4574
Twenty-seventh	2100	....
Total	125,898	115,154

Since the taxables were enumerated in 1865, the Twenty-fourth Ward has been divided. At that time the Twenty-fourth Ward had 5395 taxables; at present in that ward and the Twenty-seventh there are 5678.

THE GAS HOUSE INVESTIGATION.—Last evening the Select Council Special Committee appointed to make an investigation into the management of the Gas Works met to proceed with the same. There were present Colonel Page, Chairman, and Messrs. Wagner and Gray, a majority of the Committee. The Chairman stated that Mr. Barlow had been unable to attend, but would be present at the next meeting. The Committee remained in session for nearly an hour, but no witnesses attended. Colonel Page informed the other members that he had subpœnaed Mr. Macready, foreman of the retort house at the Point Breeze Works, four times, but he had not attended. Each time it had cost the city four dollars. He wished the opinion of the Committee in respect to sending another subpœna after him. Both Mr. Gray and Mr. Wagner thought it necessary.

Colonel Page then stated that at the next meeting he would take care and have present witnesses not connected with the works, but who had a knowledge of their management. It was arranged that the Committee should meet on Wednesday evening next, and on two nights a week in the future until the investigation is closed.

In the course of the evening it was informally stated that the Common Council Committee had had no difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses, and that the investigation by it is nearly through.

ACCIDENT ON THE READING RAILROAD—ONE MAN KILLED.—On Monday night at 10 o'clock, as the freight train from Pottstown to Philadelphia was a few miles below Reading, a displaced switch threw the engine and cars from the track, and sent the train into an embankment erected for testing cannon manufactured in a neighboring foundry. The engine was completely wrecked, and Mr. Griffith, the engineer, killed. His body was so thoroughly embedded in the earth and among the broken machinery that it was not found until near noon yesterday. The fireman was thrown under the tender, and crushed and scalded about the lower portions of his body. When extricated yesterday morning he was still alive. He was brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening. Griffith leaves a family in Philadelphia. It is thought that the switch was maliciously misplaced, though the object of the fiendish act cannot be conjectured.

ACTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER LYLE.—The West Philadelphia Hose and Engine Companies and the Mantua Hook and Ladder and Union Hose Companies have been put out of service temporarily, until the charge of rioting on Sunday afternoon is investigated.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYERS.—James McCloskey, for some time past in the employment of R. T. White & Co., dealers in yarn, twine, etc., was charged with the theft of twine.

Richard T. White testified that three or four months ago he was informed that he was being robbed by some one in his employ. Up to that time he had had no suspicion of it. He then commenced, under direction of the police, to mark the twine, so as to be able to identify it in case it should be brought back to the store; but it was not until a day or two ago that any was taken there which could be clearly identified. After that, in company with Officer Franklin, he visited the place of a man named Dutton, at Gloucester, N. J., and there found seine and gill-net twine to the value of $120, which defendant, as he had been informed, had sold. The house of McCloskey was also visited, and about ten dollars' worth of twine found there.

Defendant being asked what he had to say to the charge, replied "that the twine he had sold had been accounted for to the firm, and that found at the house he had taken there to put on his loom." Alderman Beitler held him in $1000 bail to answer.

A MAD STEER.—About sundown last evening, the neighborhood of Ninth and Locust streets was terribly excited by the appearance of a large white ox, furiously mad, that came rushing down Ninth street, and turning into Locust, dashing along the sidewalks and attacking everything in his course. In the latter named street, he tossed a small boy with his horns, injuring him, but perhaps not seriously. He also trampled upon a little girl. At the corner of an alley in Locust street, below Ninth, a rope attached to his horns became entangled around a tree box, arresting his progress, when a lad some fifteen years old, named James Wilson Street, approached him with a small revolver and shot him, the ball passing just below the shoulder, and doubtless penetrating the heart, for the animal fell dead. His throat was then cut. A report that the infuriated beast had killed several children attracted a large crowd and a number of policemen to the spot. It seems that the animal broke loose from a drove at Arch street wharf, and had dashed from that point to the place where his mad career was thus summarily ended.

SUICIDES.—A respectably dressed man deliberately jumped from one of the ferry boats plying between Market street wharf and Camden, last evening about 7½ o'clock, when the boat was about half-way across and was drowned. The boat was immediately stopped in its course, and every effort made to rescue the unfortunate man, and prevent his attempt at self-destruction, but before assistance could reach him he had sunk to rise no more. Neither his name nor the cause that led to the rash act could be ascertained.

August Boch, residing at Second and Carpenter streets, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself twice with a pistol. One ball entered his body below the right breast, and the other under the left breast. Although able medical advice was at once secured, the wounded man, after lingering in agony for several hours, died. Coroner Taylor was notified to hold an inquest upon the remains.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—A resident of Cumberland county was swindled out of $380 yesterday afternoon, by what is known as the confidence game. He was met by a man near Third and Chesnut streets, who succeeded, by means of a glib tongue and a pretended friendship for him, in gaining his confidence, and they walked together down Third street. At the steps of the Girard Bank another man came up, and asked the swindler to settle a bill. The other professed a willingness to do so, and pulled out a hundred dollar bill, and a bank check for $380. The check being objected to, the countryman was asked to cash it until they could walk as far as the Exchange. He did so, and the man who received the money went off. When they got as far as the Exchange, the swindler said he would go up-stairs and get cash for the check. He did go, but neither the money nor himself has since appeared.

PETTY STEALING.—Samuel C. Lindsay, in the employ of Clement C. Biddle & Co., was charged with robbing the firm. Mr. Biddle testified that he had known of stealing going on in his store, and had directed that a watch be set, the result of which was that defendant had been caught in the act.

Howard Ashmead, employed in the store, testified that he saw Lindsay put a number of imported glass marbles in one of his pockets, also a wrench and other things. They were found on defendant when he was taken into custody. Besides, he confessed to the theft of some brass locks. Committed for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania State Fair takes place this year at Easton, and commences September 25th, continuing four days. The preparations are on an extensive scale. Entries are being made from every portion of this State, and from the adjoining districts of New Jersey. The display of live stock is expected to be very fine, and trials of speed will take place between a number of well-known thorough-bred horses.

BOY DROWNED.—Joseph Floyd, thirteen years old, was drowned yesterday at Pine street wharf. The body was recovered and taken to No. 121 Pine street.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth
WM. E. SINN & CO.............Lessees
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
LAST WEEK
of the Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne,
VESTVALI
who will appear in her great impersonation of
GAMEA,
in which character she will sing
FOUR SONGS.
GAMEA;
OR, THE HEBREW MOTHER.
Gamea.............VESTVALI
Sylvia.............Miss Josie Orton
Rutenholm.............Mr. G. H. Clarke
And the strength of the Company.
To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, entitled
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
with Walter Lennox, Miss C. Jefferson, and Miss Lizzie Cooper in the cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 22,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, September 24, first appearance of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
Mr. J. S. CLARKE'S
Series of
SIX LAUGHING NIGHTS.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
CLARKE as.............DROMIO OF SYRACUSE
CLARKE as.............Mr. HENRY DOVE
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 19,
Shakespeare's great creation, the
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Syracuse.............Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Buckstone's uproariously funny Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. Henry Dove.............Mr. J. S. CLARKE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET
THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
Ninth Night of the People's Favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 19,
Brougham's great Drama of
DOMBEY AND SON.
Captain Cuttle.............Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with Florence's Piece,
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann.............Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney O'Connor.............Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. FLORENCE.
In Rehearsal, NARY-A-BROGUE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
THE WORRELL SISTERS.
FAIRY BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA.
THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
LARGE HALL ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THIRD WEEK—FULL NIGHTLY.
Last week in this city of Heller's New Sensation,
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
Every act new this week—Magic and Music.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 17 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER
GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.............$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.............$5·00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., September 26, 1866, Office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with FRESH BEEF, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said Beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the Commanding Officer of that post, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15stuth5t

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M. September 26, 1866, office No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338 Philadelphia, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this city with 850 pounds of PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh as nearly as possible one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of the delivery.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence."

C. L. KILBU[illegible]N,
Bvt. Brig.-General, A. [illegible] C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 16stuth 5t

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent W[illegible]nd Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, [illegible] receipt of 27 cents 3 19

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS B. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 15 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS B. WALKER, Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 15 smw5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY L. BAINES, alias MARY L. AUSTIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of the estate of said decedent and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY September 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 12wfm5t WILLIAM M. BULL Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE et o.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM NASSAU, Trustee of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Executor of his last will and testament, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 14 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased,

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN SKAY, executor of the last will and testament of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 14fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN CUTHBERT, who survived ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, Executors of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 26, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 14mw5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SARAH W. SUMNER vs. FREDERICK A. SUMNER.
March Term, 1866. No. 37. In Divorce.

SIR:—You will please take notice that the Court has granted a rule to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in this case, returnable on SATURDAY, September 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 14 stuw 4t* Attorney for Libellant.
To FREDERICK A. SUMNER, Respondent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866.

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The Trefoil, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).

The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Spirea, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.

The Tritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

[illegible] leave the Exchange every few minutes during [illegible] and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 98

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES'
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.,
Send for Pamphlet. 9

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.
1 31§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 3 110m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
President. Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
727§ Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

CHEAPEST
AND
BEST
HATS
IN THE
City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40
NORTH
Sixth St.
BOURNE

FITLER, WEAVER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 21

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly [illegible] to

WILLIAM S. GRAN
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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CORN EXCHANG
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
[illegible]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

The Cleveland Convention.

THE conservative Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, for which such great preparations had been made, and from which so much was expected, has proved to be a very slim affair. The attendance was small, the reception by the people of Cleveland was cool, the weather was disagreeable, and the proceedings were tame. Poor old General Wool, who is superannuated, and was laid on the shelf during the war, made a speech which had about as much reference to the real issues of the day as Agassiz's last dissertation upon the fishes of Brazil had. The only enthusiastic thing about the Convention was the exchange of congratulations with the Rebel General Forrest, *the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre.* The chief actor and speaker seems to have been Tom Ewing, Jr., formerly of Kansas but lately of Secretary Browning's law office and claim agency in Washington.

This Tom Ewing is a son of old Tom Ewing, of Ohio, and that is the only remarkable thing about him except his love of office. He entered the service late in 1862, and resigned before the war was over. He was mainly employed on the border in Kansas and Missouri. He will live in the history of the war as the author of "General Order No. 11," by which he depopulated the main portion of several counties in Western Missouri, and as the officer in command through whose lines the guerilla Quantrell marched for some sixty miles, perpetrated the Lawrence massacre, and returned, passing again through Ewing's lines, without the loss of a single man. Tom at that time was very *radical*, and especially upon those very points which he now so immoderately assails. However, he was then, in addition to his other duties, a candidate for the United States Senate from the State of Kansas. Tom is of the chameleon order in politics. He went to Kansas originally a conservative, and changed to a radical; he was for a while a bitter anti-Lane man, and changed to a supporter of Lane; he was a Republican when in Kansas, but has become a Democrat since he removed to Washington. His only misfortune has been that he has generally changed just at the *wrong time.* He has one principle, however, which he sticks to with commendable fidelity, and that is the advancement of Tom Ewing, Jr.

The Cleveland Convention is a failure. The most of the officers of distinction whose names were announced as delegates did not attend, never authorized the use of their names, and had no sympathy with the movement.

Safe at Last.

AFTER a delay of six months, we have at last succeeded in securing the legitimate fruits of our victory in New Jersey, and yesterday Hon. Alexander G. Cattell was duly elected United States Senator. We hail this result with peculiar satisfaction. The aid of New Jersey in the great contest now going on was of vital importance to our success. We wanted to have a solid phalanx of all the Northern States, so that there should be no shield held down in repelling the charge of the foe.

We wanted to have every loyal State loyally represented, and we have succeeded in our wishes, with the exception of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When the returns are all made to the office of the Secretary of State in regard to the ratification or rejection of the amendment, it will be found that every free State has given its assent. This declaration of unanimity on the part of those who have conquered the South cannot but cause conviction in the Southern mind, and will lead to the consent of a sufficient number of the late Rebel Commonwealths to make it the supreme law of the land. That part of our victory in New Jersey was secured some days since.

Hon. Alexander Cattell is a gentlemen of the highest personal probity, and of the most unspotted political record. He is a loyalist of the loyalists, a radical of the radicals. Never having mingled in the pool of local politics, he is uncontaminated with the refuse which abounds there, and goes to the capital an excellent and successful merchant and public-spirited citizen. His practical knowledge of what is needed in the commercial world will make him invaluable in the councils of that body, of which so large a proportion are men of law. And in making the selection they did, the legislators performed the work assigned to them by their constituents in manner unexceptionable in every respect.

In regard to Mr. J. M. Scovel, whose course has compelled us to speak rather unkindly, we join with the Republican caucus in their welcome of him back to the fold. He is an able man, and will, if he continues steadfast to his principle, rise in his party to posts of honor, which will secure fame for their occupant. But the closest approach to Charybdis, without being engulfed, was made during the last six months by the Senator from Camden.

NOMINATION OF WENDELL PHILLIPS FOR CONGRESS.—The working men of the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts have nominated Wendell Phillips for Congress. There is some talk of a Republican candidate in opposition, but if Mr. Phillips runs he will be elected.

The Platte City Massacre.

THE conservatives of Missouri have at last hounded on their deluded followers to acts of violence and bloodshed. Platte City, which is now held by a Rebel force, is the county seat of Platte county. The whole county was occupied and overrun during the war by Rebel bushwhackers. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants were disloyal. The able bodied men went into Price's army or into the brush, and the rest harbored and supported them. Before these people were Rebels they were "border ruffians," Platte county being the general headquarters for pro-slavery raids and incursions upon Kansas in the early days of the free-State struggle.

It is not unlikely that affairs in Missouri may soon become of national importance, and our readers should understand that the issue there is upon upholding the Constitution, the laws, and the constitutional authorities of the State. The conservatives are law-breakers, law-defiers, rebels against the Government. The radicals stand by the Constitution and laws of the State, and the regularly constituted authorities. It is a contest between law and lawlessness; between order and confusion; between constitutional government and the wildest anarchy.

$20,000.

MR. HENRY J. RAYMOND, when he was deposed from his position as Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, held in his hands $20,000 of the funds of the party. These funds have not been received by the regular officer. May we ask the "little villain' what has become of "them $20,000?"

THE New York *Herald* speaks the following words of cheer to Mr. Heister Clymer, in an editorial this morning, supporting Hon. Simon Cameron for the United States Senate:—

> "The Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania will be all one way. Major-General Geary will undoubtedly be elected by a majority that will settle the question at issue in all the other loyal States, and revive the old proverb, 'As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union.' Thousands of the supporters of President Johnson cannot conscientiously vote for Heister Clymer, and the President himself cannot desire the defeat of such a candidate as Geary. The chief importance of the Pennsylvania election, therefore, is in its bearings upon the next Senatorship."

COLORADO.—The official returns in Colorado elect Chilcott, the Republican candidate, by a small majority. This is the election over which the Wigwam Convention went into such ecstacies, in the belief that it had gone Democratic.

UNION ADDRESS.—Read the able, dispassionate, and convincing address of the National Union Committee, to be found in our columns to-day. It presents the real issues of the campaign with great force and directness.

RELIEVED.—General Baird has been relieved of his command in New Orleans, and ordered to duty in General Hooker's department. The Rebel Mayor Monroe will doubtless feel much easier now.

NO MORE ABOUT GRANT.—The Democratic papers have stopped quoting General Grant. They don't take as much interest in his views as they did a few days since.

SOLDIERS IN COUNCIL.—Fifteen hundred Union soldiers were in council yesterday in Boston. They vote as they fought—for the Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ HEADQUARTERS

Republican Invincibles.

HARRISBURG EXCURSION!

All members of the Club desirous of visiting Harrisburg

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

Will register their names on roll provided at the Room, in order to enable the Committee to arrange for transportation.

BY ORDER OF

1t GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

ORDER No. 5.

Members will assemble at 7 o'clock, *sharp*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, to participate in the Grand Torchlight Parade in the Third Congressional District.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

9 18 2t

☞ COMPANY H—REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Meeting of the Company at No. 614 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock for parade.

A. P. COLESBERRY, Captain.

CHARLES J. TAYLOR, Secretary. 9 18 2t*

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

ORDER No. 6.

Members will assemble, fully equipped for parade, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 1¼ o'clock, to participate in the demonstration to be held at Chesnut Hill.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

9 19 2t

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE LOYAL Union citizens of the Thirteenth Ward are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th instant at the corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the parade of the Union organizations of the Third Congressional District. A band of music will be in attendance. By order of the Executive Committee.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

CHARLES M. CARPENTER, Secretary. 9 18 2t*

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries. 9 18 18t

☞ ATTENTION! "BOYS IN BLUE," MYERS' CAMPAIGN CLUBS AND WARD ASSOCIATIONS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Grand Torchlight Procession of the friends of Hon. LEONARD MYERS and the whole Union ticket will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 19, 1866.

First Division—"Boys in Blue."
Second Division—Campaign and other Clubs.
Third Division—Ward Associations.

The line will form on Girard avenue, right resting on Fourth street, facing south, at 7½ o'clock, and move at 8 precisely.

Countermarch on Girard avenue to Sixth street, down Sixth to Poplar, up Poplar to Franklin, down Franklin to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Sixth, up Sixth to Brown, down Brown to New Market, up New Market to Laurel, through Laurel to Frankford road, up Frankford road to Richmond, up Richmond to Otis, up Otis to Norris, up Norris to Germantown road, down Germantown road to Girard avenue, and there dismiss.

The "Boys in Blue," Myers' Campaign Clubs, German Club, and Ward Associations will meet at their respective headquarters at 6½ o'clock, and their Aids will report, mounted, at FOURTH Street and GIRARD Avenue, at 7 o'clock.

If the weather is unfavorable, the parade will take place the next clear evening.

By order of Captain JACOB S. STRETCH, Chief Marshal.

9 18 2t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the grading and bridging of Washington lane from Hipple's lane to Domino lane, in the Twenty-first Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department in accordance with a resolution of Councils, approved May 25, 1860; and if the lowest bidder does not come forward within three days after opening said proposals, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

9 19 3t

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S., No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos releathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 8 21 1m rp

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 1149 NORTH FRONT Street, below Girard avenue, with possession. Lot 24 by 100, to back street, suitable for Restaurant, or Drayman. Apply from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M., and from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M., to

9 15 2t* C. T. LONG, No. 528 WOOD Street.

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY

PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning,

ONE CASE

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY PLAIN SILKS,

In all the choice shades of colors.

ALSO, ONE CASE

Splendid Quality Corded Silks,

In all the new choice shades of colors.

Also, a Few Pieces of the BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

N. B.—The above goods were ordered for our sales.

9 19 ws2t4p

NEW PARIS

DRESS GOODS,

From the Auction Sales in New York and Philadelphia.

6-4 Choice Colors Mousseline Delaines.

4-4 Rich Polka Poplins.

4-4 Choice Shades Rep Poplins.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

P [illegible]

OF NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AND FABRICS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

OF CHOICE COLORINGS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

L DEPARTMENT.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Beg to announce that they have now open, of their

OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. will pay special attention to this branch of their business, and will be prepared to furnish their customers with the best makes of goods at the most

REASONABLE PRICES.

9 19 3t]

Nos. 1818 and 1820 CHESNUT Street.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED

40 Pieces Double Width

RICH PRINTED ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, $1·00. These goods are worth $1·25 in first hands.
1½ yard wide all-wool PLAIDS, $1·25, worth $1·62.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, CHOICE COLORS, $1·12½, as good as any $1·25 Merinoes in the city.
FRENCH MERINOES, all qualities and colors, of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

At less than the present wholesale prices.
EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, $1·00.
" " " $1·25.
" " " $1 50.
BIARRITZ " " $2·00.
ALL-WOOL REP " $1·50.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS at low prices, all choice shades and colors, of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

And fully 15 per cent. below market prices.
Good qualities BLACK SILKS, $1 25 to $1·50.
Better qualities " " $1·62 to $2·00.
Handsome " " $2·25 to $6·00.
Good qualities choice colors PLAIN SILKS, $1 80.
Better qualities " " " $2·00.
Extra good " " " $2 50.
STRIPED SILKS, all colors, 26 inches wide, $1 25.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS AT LOW PRICES.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

9 18 3t]

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Offered at Prices Below Competition.

MUSLINS, LINENS, and SHEETINGS, in great variety, very low. 9 19 ws8m

MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

READY TO-DAY,

HARPER, 25 CENTS,

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, 25 CENTS,

GODEY, 20 CENTS,

And all Others at Net Prices.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

1t No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS:

$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS.
$5 75 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY.

The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of one number.

95 cents for full 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market.

33 cents for 1¼ yard wide PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.

12½ cents for excellent CRASH, from auction.

Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS.

$1 10 for 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4½ yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance French Merinoes.

$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These goods are wide and fine. 9 14 mwstp

PATEK PHILLIPE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

TIME-KEEPERS.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

SOLE AGENTS IN

PHILADELPHIA.

9 14 fmwtJ1]

REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.,

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness), and therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG, AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly, good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions, the refuse of foreign factories, which were entirely unsalable at home, and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior. All our watches of whatever grade are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

9 15 smw3t4p No. 182 BROADWAY, New York.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.... } $1·00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... } ·50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.............. $1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion............ $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of.......... } $1·00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $25 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14$ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,

SAVES LABOR,

SAVES CLOTHES,

SAVES WOMEN.

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1619 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 827 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2202 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP.

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 18 6t4p

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA [9 10 12t

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of

BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN

AND

BEARING INTEREST AT

Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

9 10 tf

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX is GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPETUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

C. & H. BORIE,

No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,

9 6 12trp S. E. COR. DOCK AND WALNUT.

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 $p] S.W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

CANADA.

Financial Panic in Montreal—Suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada—Military Movements, Etc. Etc.

OTTAWA, September 18.—The Bank of Upper Canada has failed. The failure of this institution will probably be followed by the suspension of other establishments in Canada.

Money cannot be obtained in Montreal to-day for less than fifteen per cent., by the safest merchants. There is much excitement, and quite a little panic to-day throughout Canada.

MONTREAL, September 18.—The closing of the Bank of Upper Canada, which took place here to-day by orders from the head office at Toronto, excited little surprise, as it has been known to be in a very weak state for some considerable time past. Several holders of notes disposed of them at a considerable reduction, very foolishly, as there is no doubt they will be redeemed at par, although the shareholders will lose considerably. No serious apprehensions as to the other banks are felt.

The commercial article in the Montreal *Herald* of this morning contains the following remarks on the Bank of Upper Canada:—

"For some days past there has been a very considerable apprehension felt with regard to the standing of the Upper Canada Bank, and on Saturday rumors were rife that the other banks had thrown out its notes. This rumor arose from the new arrangement respecting the clearing of balances which we noticed on Saturday. The uneasiness about the position of the bank was, however, not allayed yesterday, and many statements respecting its position were current in the streets. Nothing positive, however, had transpired yesterday afternoon."

Military Affairs in the Provinces.

OTTAWA, September 18.—The number of unconverted Enfield rifles at present at the disposal of Canada is 100,000; the number of converted Enfields is 50,006. Ten thousand breech loaders have arrived from England, and 20,000 are being purchased in the United States.

On the 1st of November next there will be in the province 15,000 regular British troops. The reinforcements announced as ordered to Canada are now arriving in detachments of two and three hundred men by nearly every steamer that reaches Quebec from England.

The Adjutant-General has returned to Ottawa from the camps in the West, where he has been engaged in laboring to satisfy the militia and improve their condition generally. His attention will now probably be directed to similar work in the eastern section.

General Meade Entertained by Hon. John Rose.

MONTREAL, September 18.—General Meade is entertained to-night by the Hon. John Rose. A large and fashionable party has been invited to meet him.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wendell Phillips Nominated for Congress.

BOSTON, September 19—11 P. M.—A delegate convention of the working eight-hour men of the Third Congressional District (Rice's) was held this evening in the Franklin School-house. Several of the delegates came to the Convention instructed by the primary meetings to nominate Wendell Phillips as the workingmen's candidate for Congress.

The Convention was fully attended, 70 delegates from different wards and Roxbury being present. After speeches from Mr. Coffin, Chairman; James Redpath, Messrs. McCombray, Bandlear, and other workingmen, an informal ballot was taken, which resulted 65 for Wendell Phillips against 2 blanks and 3 for other candidates. The nomination was then made unanimous by acclamation. The result was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

Active measures will be taken to prosecute the work of electing Phillips. This nomination is unconditional. The workingmen pledge themselves to vote down Republican candidates for other offices if the conservative Republicans refuse to ratify Phillips. This is the first workingmen's Congressional nomination in this State.

The German Republicans meet next Monday to ratify this action. The leaders say that they can pledge a solid German vote for Phillips, whether he is the Republican candidate or not. Roxbury, it is understood, will go solid for Phillips, and his friends assert that they are tolerably sure of a majority in the Republican Convention.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Authorities Disagreeing on the Legal Qualifications of Voters—Trouble Anticipated—The Cholera at Quarantine, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 19.—Hon. C. L. L. Leary, our City Solicitor, publishes to-day a counter-opinion to that of William Price, City Counsellor, in which he asserts that the newly registered voters this year cannot be allowed to vote at the approaching municipal election. Out of this uncertainty, and these high official opinions, it is feared that great trouble and disturbance must spring at the election. Both parties are equally determined—one not to allow the other to vote, and the other determined they will vote at all hazards. It is supposed this will beget a necessity of declaring martial law on the day of election.

The steamer *Somerset* is still at Quarantine, with some cases of cholera on board.

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge is still in session. Nothing of a public character doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency; 1000 bales sold at 35@37c. for Middlings. Flour dull; 7000 barrels sold. Southern unchanged, but drooping; 300 barrels sold. Wheat dull and declining. Corn has a declining tendency; 46,000 bushels sold at 84@84½c. afloat. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, September 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7·30s sold at 106, no change; 98 was bid for 10-40s, 111½ for 6s of 1881, and 111¾ for old 5-20s State and City Loans were quiet; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½, no change, and new City 6s at 99, a decline of ½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at from 29¾@30½, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼. Camden and Amboy sold at 127@127¼, an advance of 1¼. Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, a decline of ¼: Philadelphia and Erie at 33, a decline of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 66, no change; 57¾ was bid for Reading; 37½ for Little Schuylkill; 60½ for Norristown; 57¾ for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 45¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Girard College sold at 28, an advance of ½; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 17¾ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in good request, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33. 226 was bid for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 104 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 55 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 43 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; 64½ for Union; and 123 for Central.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 56, no change. 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145¾; 11 A. M., 146½; 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 145¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is offered more freely on call. Brokers' loans are quoted at 5 per cent., but considerable amounts are loaned at 3@4 per cent. the lower rate by national banks. In commercial paper no change of consequence. For prime names 5 per cent. is the rate, and 5½@6 for good.

"The dry-goods and general trade of the city is now very large, and upon steamer routes to the South freight is offered to the extreme capacity of the ships. All the roads out of the city are moving large amounts of freight, and it is conceded by merchants that the Autumn trade in extent is fully equal to the exportations of prudent traders.

"Exchange is quoted as follows:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 107; London, prime bankers', sight, 108; Paris, bankers', long, 5 28¾; Paris, bankers', short 5 23¾@5 22½; Antwerp, 5 28¾@5 28¼; Swiss, 5 28¾@5 26¼; Hamburg, 35½@35¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 41; Bremen, 77½@78; Berlin, 71."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"Exchange is a little firmer. There is not much making in the regular course of trade, and outside receipts are not so excessive. Rates remain as they were. Although money is kept in pretty active play, both in discounting and in the close checking of depositors, it seems to be coming in more freely, though the increased receipts of merchants. Rates at discount are well maintained at 8@10 per cent. on first-class paper."

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of Sept. 13, says:

"Foreign exchange has undergone no material change. Some of the banks towards the close of business, in consequence of the advance in gold, were asking stiffer rates. We observed no change worthy of special notice in domestic exchange. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ premium, at which they drew to a fair extent. There were few commercial bills offering."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$1000 Pa War Ln....103	100 sh Cata pf....b10 30¼
$1000 Phil 6s new.. 99	200 sh do....lots. 30
$3400 do mun lots 99	100 sh do.......b5 30
$500 H & B Tp 1st m 82½	100 sh do.......s5 30
$5000 N J bonds.... 98½	100 sh do..... b5 29¾
$500 N Pa R 6s..... 91½	400 sh do lots..s30 29½
$1000 U S 7·30s, Aug..106	10 sh Cam & Amb..127
130 sh Girard Col... 28	7 sh do.........127
11 sh Lehigh Nav.. 56	35 sh do.....scrip 42
50 sh Lehigh Zinc.. 48	60 sh Pa R....lots.. 56½
50 sh do........ 48	13 sh do.........b4 56½
30 sh Ph & E........ 33	200 sh St Nich Coal. 2½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	Selling.
American Gold				145	145½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				137	..
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864....	16½	..
"	"	July,	1864....	15½	..
"	"	August,	1864....	15½	..
"	"	October,	1864....	14½	..
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	13½	..
"	"	May,	1865....	11½	..
"	"	August,	1865....	9¾	..
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	9½	..
"	"	October,	1865....	8¾	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, September 19.—There is a steady demand for Timothy Seed, and sales have been made at from $3·85 up to $4·25 for common and prime. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3 75@3 80. Clover Seed is scarce, and ranges from $6·50 up to $7·50 ℔ 64 lbs.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 commands $35 ℔ ton.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a moderate business doing for home consumption. Sales of superfine at $7 50@9; extras at $9@11; 1000 bbls Northwestern extra family at $12@12 50; 100 bbls Pennsylvania do. do at $13 75; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, and sells at $6@6 50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal to fix prices.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market. Sales of 1000 bush fair and choice red at $2 75@2 85, and 1000 bush spring at $2 45; white ranges from $2 90@3. Rye may be quoted at 90c @ $1 for Western, and $1·05@1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request, with sales of 1000 bush. yellow at 93@94c.; new Western mixed at 92c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3500 bush new Southern at 52c. 500 bush. prime New York Barley sold at $1·29, and 8000 bush. Canada on secret terms.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2·37 for Pennsylvania and $2·38@2 40 for Ohio.

ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING.

MAD'LLE VESTVALI plays "Gamea" again to-night, at the Chesnut. She sings four beautiful songs. *The Loan of a Lover* is also given. On Monday evening next, Mr. John E. Owens, the famous Baltimore comedian, will make his first appearance as "Caleb Plummer," the old Toy Merchant, in Dickens' *Cricket on the Hearth*.

AT THE ARCH, Mr. W. J. Florence appears as "Captain Edward Cuttle," in Dickens' great character play of *Dombey & Son*, supported by Misses Price and Annie Ward and Messrs. Griffiths, Marlowe, Hemple and Rivers. Mrs. Florence also appears as "Peggy Ann," in *The Yankee Housekeeper*. Mr. Florence's new play, *Inshavogue*, was very well received. It is quite as good as *Arrah-na-Pogue*.

MR. CLARKE offers a great bill at the Walnut this evening. In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* Clarke and Fawcett take the "Two Dromios." After this Mr. Clarke will appear as "Mr. Dove," in Buckstone's great comedy called *Married Life*, assisted by all the company favorites.

AT THE AMERICAN the Worrell Sisters continue to present their beautiful extravaganza of *Cinderella*, to crowded houses.

HELLER, full of jokes, music, and mystery, continues in full feather at the Assembly Buildings. Everybody should see him "Play with the Ghosts."

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer a splendid bill again to-night. It is literally brimful of fun, music, sentiment, and good nature. Go and see the "Sable Serenaders."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following properties were sold at the Merchants' Exchange, commencing at noon to-day, by Mr. James A. Freeman:—

1 share Athenæum Library. $7·50.

No. 1424 North Tenth street—A three-story brick dwelling and lot, above Master, 16 by 70 feet. $50 ground-rent. $1175.

No. 908 North Third street—A three-story brick house and lot, between Poplar and Beaver streets, about 20 by 115 feet. $1900.

No. 1536 Carlton street—A three-story brick house, above Wood street, 16 by 42½ feet. $900.

No. 313 Spruce street—A three-story brick messuage, with back buildings, 20 by 91 feet. $6900.

No. 317 Spruce street—A three-story brick house, corner of Bingham's court, 10 by 88 feet. $5150.

Second and Spruce streets—A business stand at the northwest corner of Second and Spruce streets, 20¼ by 46½ feet. $8800.

Second and Spruce streets—Three business properties, Nos. 201, 203, and 205 Spruce street, each containing in front 11½ feet by 20¼ feet deep. $1835 each.

Buckley street—A three-story brick stable and dwelling, above Fifth street, 16¾ by 72 feet. $2000.

No. 324 South Fifth street—A three-story brick house and lot, 16 by 64 feet. $3400.

No. 513 Powell street—A three-story brick house, above Pine street, 16 by 47½ feet. $2025.

No. 225 South Ninth street—Dwelling and lot, above Locust street, 18½ by 56 feet. $5600.

Residence, No. 267 South Ninth street—A desirable dwelling, east side of Ninth street, above Spruce, 20 by 99½ feet. $8500.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—John C. Volk was arrested early this morning at Vine street wharf for stealing a horse and wagon in Vine street. John was rejoicing in the possession of a load of nice vegetables and melons, and was mentally summing up his gains, when the municipal uniform met his gaze, and he was gently requested to alight from his ill-gotten vehicle. All John's expectations of reaping profit from his stolen goods vanished when he was ushered into the presence of Alderman Toland, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $1000 to answer the charge of larceny.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Matthias Mullack, who was arrested on the 31st of August last, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Hutchinson, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, upon the person of Mr. Tallman, who keeps the beer brewery at Thirtieth and Thompson streets. The injuries inflicted on Mr. Tallman were of such a serious character that yesterday afternoon was the first time he was able to appear against the prisoner. Mullack was arrested by Officer Newmann. Alderman Hutchinson held the accused in $2000 for a further hearing.

QUITE A DISTURBANCE.—A rather miscellaneous sort of a row occurred in Madison street, above Race, last evening. The people in the neighborhood were alarmed by the noise of a violent scuffle, and immediately afterwards the sound of a pistol shot. It seems that the affair originated in some improper advances being made by two men, named Daniel Wile and Henry McKee, to the wife of a Mr. David Woodward. She repelled their advances, when they made an assault on her, and her husband coming to protect her, they turned on him also. Seeing himself hard pressed he drew a revolver and fired at the assailants, but did not hit either of them. Some officers of the Sixth District police coming on the scene of operations, all three of the men were arrested. At the hearing, David Woodward testified that he was a watchman on one of the Richmond wharves, and that he had carried his revolver to protect himself. His wife says that McKee struck both herself and Mr. Woodward. Alderman Jones held Daniel Wile in $1000 and Henry McKee in $1200 for assault and battery, and Woodward in $500 to keep the peace.

THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—The political caldron in the First District is now seething and bubbling. The district, comprising the First and Twenty-sixth Wards, is the most overwhelmingly Republican in the city. There are three candidates in the field—Thomas L. Simpson, nominated by the Democracy, and William S. Irwin and G. W. Ghegan, each claiming to be the regular nominee of the Republican Convention. Mr. Irwin is supported by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the nominating Convention, and claims that the selection of Mr. Ghegan was secured by physical violence. He is a gentleman of large personal influence. Mr. Ghegan is the present member. As the ultimate success of a Republican is not endangered by the contest, the majority being too large to render it precarious, we view the excitement with interest, but without fear of the result.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Our readers may remember a case of robbery that occurred some time ago, in which an old woman living in Gray's lane was robbed of some $800 in gold, the result of years of saving. The person arrested, Christian Miller, had invested the money in a lot, and had commenced building a house upon it, when his conscience twinged him, and he gave himself up, and expressed a willingness to give up all as a reparation for what he had done. He was taken yesterday afternoon, and was committed by Alderman Allen for a further hearing.

A DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—This morning the cry of murder was heard issuing from the house kept by Margaret Stall, No. 1212 Locust street. Several officers rushed in, and found that the disturbance arose from the fact of a girl from a neighboring house trying to get at some one whom she supposed was in one of the rooms of Margaret Stall's house. The whole party got into a sort of free fight, and when the officers entered, tried to escape out of the back door and windows. The keeper and three of the girls were arrested, and held by Alderman Jones to answer.

STEALING FROM A CORPORATION.—A colored man by the name of William Lane was arrested yesterday for committing depredations in the Philadelphia and Erie freight depot, at the corner of Market and Fifteenth streets. He had removed for the purpose of private investment several kegs of white lead, when he was detected and handed over to the authorities. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

CHOLERA.—The number of cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health this morning was six, one of which was fatal. There is every probability that this dreadful scourge will be eradicated from our city before the winter months set in.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLOTHING TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, their surplus stock of fine Fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting of several thousand garments, Coats, Pants, Vests, and Overcoats, each article to be sold singly, commencing at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, September 21 and continuing at the same hour each day until the whole is disposed of. The goods will be open for examination on Thursday afternoon and early on Friday morning. Those who intend procuring an outfit for themselves this fall will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

PERRY & CO.,
No 303 Chesnut street, above Third.

N. B.—Every facility will be extended to purchasers in selecting garments of proper size before the sale.

THE DRUG BUSINESS.—There is no business or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential, than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is therefore to the interest of the public carefully to discriminate between the true and the false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business, as morals "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines known as "Helmbold' Preparations" are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been almost universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival. The certificates to its usefulness embrace many thousands of names; but the fact that after the trial of so many years, Helmbold's Preparations are in as great a demand as ever, or even greater, is the best possible proof of their legitimate merit.

The Principal Depots for their sale is at Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., and No. 104 S Tenth street, Philadelphia.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—medicines for all the common wants of enlightened life—curatives that father, mother, nurse, or traveller could always have with them, and always rely upon—so simple, that mistake could not be made in the selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity, and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician. Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases, which have been the bane of their lives and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain; and among the millions who use them none are found to question their purity or efficacy. Every family should have a case. See advertisement.—*New York Citizen, April 1, 1865.*

THE *Biblical Recorder*, in speaking of the "Pain Killer," says:—

"We believe the public generally have great confidence in this medicine. The numerous testimonials in its favor from well-known clergymen and missionaries are well calculated to convince any but the most skeptical. If there be any of our readers who still doubt touching the magic powers of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one bottle, and give it a trial. We never knew it to fail."

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

A CANDLE STUCK IN A TURNIP compares as favorably with the Sun, as does much of the Ready-made Clothing sold throughout the city with the splendid goods sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental. This was the substance of one of the speeches among the audience at a mass meeting the other night.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW JERSEY.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Hon. A. G. Cattell Declared United States Senator.

Final Adjournment of the Extra Session.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, N. J., September 19, 1·30 P. M.—The Legislature reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock. No business was transacted until the two Houses convened in joint meeting.

At noon Senator Scovel was called to the chair, when Senator Ludlam (Republican), of Cumberland, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Legislature of New Jersey, in joint meeting assembled, hereby declare Alexander G. Cattell duly elected Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, forty-four voting in the affirmative, and none in the negative.

President Scovel then declared Alexander G. Cattell duly elected to fill the existing vacancy in the Senate of the United States.

The Democratic members generally ignored the joint session, no Senators of that party being in their seats, and no Assemblymen taking part in the proceedings.

The joint meeting then rose, and the two Houses adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Election of Senator Cattell.

TRENTON, September 19.—The New Jersey Legislature met in joint session this morning, and confirmed the election of A. G. Cattell as United States Senator, receiving forty-four votes. The Democrats did not vote on the question.

The officers of both Houses were allowed three dollars per day for service during the extra session.

Both Houses adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock.

Heavy Rains at the West.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—It has rained incessantly since 6 o'clock last evening. Considerable damage has been done to property in Central and Southern Ohio.

The bridges on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, the Chicago Air Line, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad have been washed away, and the trains are delayed in consequence.

The Little Miami, Ohio, and the Mississippi and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads have suffered no damage, and the trains are running regularly.

LOUISVILLE, September 19.—The heaviest rain storm that has occurred in this vicinity for many years took place last night.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The barque *Fearless*, from Greenland for Philadelphia, was spoken by a vessel which has arrived at this port. She has on board the crew of the barque *Dreadnaught*, which was lost in the ice on August 1st.

The barque *Rising Dawn* was also lost on the ice on August 14th. All hands were safe at Ivigtal.

The Health of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Surgeon Norris, who has been in constant attendance on Secretary Seward, reports that he is very much better to-day. There seems to be no doubt that he will soon entirely recover his health. The thermometer this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, indicates 89 degrees in the shade.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The steamship *Circassian* has arrived at this port; also the steamer *Columbia*, from Havana.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Cumberland preferred, 48½; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 84; Reading, 115¾; Hudson River, 54¾; Erie, 74¼; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57½; United States Coupons 1868, 130; 1881, 111¼; 1862, 111¾; 1864, 108½; 10-40s, 99¼; Treasury 7 3 10s, 106; Gold, 145¼.

LOUISVILLE, September 19.—Cotton—The first of the new crop from Atlanta and Huntsville sold on Monday at 30 cents.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—William Fleig was charged with false pretenses. Flaig kept a beer saloon at No. 401 Diamond street. He leased the place from a Mr. Smith. On the 2d of July Jacob Freach went to Flaig and proposed to buy out the establishment, Flaig agreed to the proposition, and gave as his own property the bar fixtures, liquors, tables, chairs, mirrors, etc., all which he offered for $480. Freach closed the bargain by paying over the money. When he was moving into the place Mr. Smith, the landlord, came to him and told him that the fixtures and furniture, with the exception of two mirrors and several chairs, were his, and did not belong to Flaig. Freach then discovered that he had been duped, and that he had paid $480 for about $40 worth of goods.

The defense allege that Flaig did not make any false representations; that when he was speaking of what he would sell, he said my utensils and fixtures; not the utensils and fixtures of the bar room. The prosecutor did not see the landlord until he had been in the place two weeks. The credibility of witnesses for the prosecution was also attacked.

Francis Jones was charged with assault and battery upon Joseph F. Boyd, and with assault and battery upon the same, with intent to rob. He pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery. Yesterday, while Mr. Boyd, who is from Louisville, Kentucky, on a visit here, was passing along Walnut street, near Eleventh, the defendant detained him, telling him that he was under arrest. Mr. Boyd threw him away; and defendant struck him a number of blows.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

James Robinson was acquitted of a charge of larceny of $5 55, the property of Mary Green. The bill was submitted without evidence.

John C. Baker was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Benjamin Bregg. The bill was submitted without evidence.

Charles Shilling was charged with assault and battery upon Romaine Gerig. The prosecution allege that after a quarrel between Shilling and Gerig, Gerig went to bed. Shilling followed him, and struck him several severe blows. Afterwards in a saloon, he struck him because he refused to drink with him. The defense allege that the first assault and battery were committed because the prosecutor had threatened to kill the family of defendant; and the second because prosecutor violently pushed defendant aside when he in a friendly manner asked him to drink with him. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s new . 98½	25 sh Penn R....... 56¾
$7000 do......old 95½	100 sh Ph & E....... 33½
25 sh Lit Sch....... 37½	

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1,	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations..	25
2,	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc......	25
3,	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants......	25
4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults............	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic........	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting..	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis......	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo....	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach Costiveness..	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods....	25
12,	" FEMALE Difficulties..............................	25
13,	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough Difficult Breathing...	25
14,	" SALT Rheum Erysipelas Eruptions..........	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains.....	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues....	50
17,	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding.	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza.....	50
20,	" WHOOPING-COUGH or Spasmodic Coughs..	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing.......	50
22,	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing.......	50
23,	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings..	50
24,	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness...	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions.............	50
26	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding.........	50
27,	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi......	50
28,	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges......	100
29,	" SORE Mouth, or Canker........................	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed..	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods even with Spasms..........	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life................	100
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance...	100
34,	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $16. Single vials with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw§

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by DR. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER,
No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY,
Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq.,
No 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box*.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS
9 6 t f5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant.
For freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 17 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

RETURN OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" TO ENGLAND.

Situation of the Peace.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM NAPOLEON.

The Would-be Assassin of the Czar Executed.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE PEACE.

Interesting Circular from Napoleon—The Emperor Congratulates Himself Upon His Pacific Efforts.

PARIS, September 17.—A French circular says the recent changes are favorable to France; Prussia and Italy are drawn nearer in ideas and interest; Austria has now no hostile intent; and the Convention of Rome will be loyally carried out.

Second-class navies are assured the liberty of the Baltic and Mediterranean. A note justifies the Emperor's mediation, and hints at the annexation of people of the same language and interests, where it shows the necessity of perfect defense and military organization, not however, as a threat, and expresses a belief in a lasting peace in Europe.

It is said that Napoleon has refused to allow the officers of the French army to hold office in Mexico, owing to a protest of the United States Government.

RUSSIA.

Execution of the Man who Attempted to Murder the Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 17.—The man who attempted to assassinate the Czar several months since has been executed. There have been grand popular demonstrations of respect to the Czar, and joy at the punishment of the would-be murderer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Great Eastern" in the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, September 18, P. M.—The *Great Eastern* has passed Fastnet on her return from laying the cable.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Monday's Report.

LIVERPOOL, September 17, P. M.—Consols, 89¼; United States Five-twenties, 72¼; Erics, 46½; Illinois Central, 78¾.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The steamer *St. Louis* sailed to-day for Panama, with $810,000 in treasure, of which $635,300 goes to New York.

The British steamer *Sparrow Hawk* returned to Victoria to-day with the colonial mail and Admiralty despatches which the steamer *Arctic* left behind.

It is said the whalemen threaten to hang Thomas P. Manning, who betrayed the whalers in the Arctic sea into the hands of the pirate *Shenandoah*. He arrived here recently in the ship *Galatea*. Another pirate who accompanied left on the *Sea Serpent*, but Manning is believed to be still here.

Mining shares quiet. Imperial, $92. Crown Point, $875.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The steamships *Scotia*, *Hecla*, *City of Manchester*, and *Melita* sailed to-day for Europe.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No 1037 Spring Garden street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT PICTURES of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

GET the best and the cheapest Photographs; resort to B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards only $1.

WINDOW SHADES.—Purchase Window Shades of Patten, the manufacturer. No 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING
MACHINES,
FOR
FAMILY USE.
THE ONLY
MACHINE
THAT BOTH SEWS
PERFECTLY
AND
EMBROIDERS
PERFECTLY.

GROVER
&
BAKER'S
HIGHEST
PREMIUM
SEWING
MACHINES,
No. 730
CHESNUT
STREET.

SHUTTLE, OR
LOCKSTITCH
SEWING
MACHINE,
FOR TAILORS,
SHOEMAKERS,
SADDLERS,
HARNESS
MAKERS,
CARRIAGE
MAKERS,
LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SELFRIDGE—BUTLER.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown, General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE, of Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss EMMA M. BUTLER, of this city.

DIED.

HODGSON.—At Oxford, Chester county, on Monday, the 17th instant, MARK HODGSON, son of Mark A. and the late Sophia Hodgson.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Oxford, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHEN CORN GROWS OLD, AND IT IS rather tough, the superiority of the Patent Corn Grater is the more manifest by separating all the nutritious pulp from the indigestible skins of the grain, when about to make your corn fritters, oysters, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TINMEN'S SNIP SHEARS, OF SEVERAL sizes, Soldering Irons, Rivet Punches, Cold Chisels, Wall Nails, Mallets, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NEAT WALNUT TOWEL RACKS FOR ATtaching to walls and several styles of Portable Racks for Clothing, etc., with a full assortment of Brass, Iron and Bronzed Hat, Coat, Wardrobe, and Clothing Pins Hooks etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Day, and How it was Honored.

From the Times.

The 17th of September is not a day to be lightly esteemed in American history. It was a day fitly chosen for bringing together the soldiers and sailors of the Union, to pledge to the Republic the full fruits of victories achieved on land and sea. No more suggestive day could have been selected for the formal ratification by the great metropolis of the patriotic movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the publication of Washington's farewell address, had its appropriate celebration in proceedings designed to uphold and perpetuate the supremacy of the Constitution as the basis of the Union, and to inculcate moderation and harmony as essential conditions of national peace and prosperity.

The new lights of the radical party demand conditions and concessions which never entered into the head of Washington. They insist upon innovation in all directions. The old religion is out of fashion with them. The old morality is in their minds synonymous with fogyism. And the old Constitution falls far short of their standard. Therefore they propose to reconstruct the Union according to their amended theory of the Constitution—not according to the Constitution as its authors promulgated it. Washington's policy of reconciliation they deride as flat burglary and treason. In short, the partisan philosophers who refuse to receive back the South except on terms dictated by themselves, make no secret of their aversion to the principles of which yesterday was the memorable anniversary.

But, as in religion the simple faith of honesty and truth brings its professor nearer Heaven than the most cunning speculation of man's devising, so in politics, the Constitution as the fathers made it, and the Union as the Constitution defines it, more surely commend themselves to the popular heart than the sophisms and selfishness of the radical leaders. The passion of the hour may cheer appeals to a malignant temper, and may echo threats of vengeance screamed through reverend lips. But, after all, the magnificent demonstration in Union Square last evening, and the inspiring conference of which Cleveland was yesterday the theatre, carry conviction where radical logic finds itself powerless.

Neither at Cleveland nor in New York was aught said or done to which intelligent patriotism can object. Not the most fastidious can trace in the proceedings at either point any compromise with Rebellion, or any disposition to forego the objects for which the war was waged by the North. The right to secede which Greeley and Hamilton, the pilgrim from Texas, preached sedulously before the war, had not an advocate in either place. The divine origin and right of negro slavery, of which until the other day Brownlow was an advocate, received no sanction. On the contrary, all the purposes which the North proclaimed during the progress of the war were recognized as already achieved. Changes inevitably attendant upon the war were hailed as irreversible. Beyond this all that is contended for is the exercise of generosity and justice towards the vanquished States. Having been brought back into the Union—it was urged—they should be treated as States within the Union. The authority of the Union having been re-established, its harmony should be restored, without the exaction of terms unknown to the Constitution and at variance with its spirit.

Rival Houses.

From the Tribune.

The New York *Times* saw fit to warn its readers of a prospective collision between two rival bodies, each claiming to be the House of Representatives. This collision was to be induced as follows:—

A full House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty-one members, making one hundred and twenty-one a quorum. Of these, the ten States which plunged into secession and rebellion, and have not yet been rehabilitated, are entitled say to fifty, leaving one hundred and ninety-one to the remaining States. Let these States choose one hundred to one hundred and ten Republican-Unionists, with eighty to ninety "conservatives," and the latter (it was threatened) would unite with the men chosen from the lately insurgent States, making a large quorum, and organizing by themselves and, being so organized, President Johnson would recognize this as the true House, ignoring that constituted by a quorum of the unquestioned members as bogus, and thus inaugurating anarchy if not immediate civil war. And this prospect was held out by the *Times* as a reason for choosing "conservatives" to Congress.

It seemed to us to afford the most cogent reasons for an exactly opposite course. If those who claim to be "conservatives" propose to inaugurate anarchy and civil war, by defying the laws of the land, they surely ought not to be intrusted with power. For peace the great majority insist on; and they know that peace is to be maintained only by obedience to law. So we repeatedly demanded that the editor of the *Times* should declare, in case he shall be re-elected to the House, which of the two contemplated Houses thus organized he proposes to take a seat in.

This question, after days of silence, he is goaded into noticing: first, denying that he is a candidate for the House (which, though not yet formally nominated, he is), and proceeding to say:—

"But we have no wish to stand on etiquette. We presume Mr. Raymond, in the case in which the *Tribune* supposes, would take his seat in that Congress which should assemble in accordance with existing law. He has thus far acted in conformity to law, and has advised everybody else to do the same; and we see nothing in the condition or prospect of public affairs likely to induce or incline him to do otherwise."

—Yes, sir; but when you try to frighten people into electing "conservatives" by conjuring up a prospect of anarchy and civil war through their organizing a bogus Congress in defiance of "existing law," you compel us to ask how you propose to act in regard to such fresh rebellion.

The *Times* proceeds:—

"We desire, as we have already stated, to see the danger and the possibility of such a conflict of authority as the one supposed entirely averted."

—Very good; so do we. And the sure way to do this is to elect an indisputable quorum of Republican Unionists. Only let us have 121 of these returned (and we have 140 in the present House), and the new game of secession is blocked—you can't make a bogus House if you try. The fifty from unrestored States cannot make a House unless sixty "conservatives" are chosen from the loyal States to help them do it. So the way is clear to render the apprehended conflict of authority impossible.

The *Times* concludes as follows:—

"We wish the present Congress would at once admit, or declare its purpose to admit, loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law. We believe it to be the duty of Congress, if it proposes to be governed by the requirements of the Constitution, to take this course, which we regard, moreover, as better calculated than any other to restore peace and harmony to the Union, and to avert all the perils which menace the country. Why does the *Tribune* oppose it?"

What the *Times* here asks is simply this:—

1. That Congress shall have no voice in settling the conditions of reconstruction and the guarantees against future rebellions. The President has imposed such conditions as he thinks proper, and Congress must accept and ratify these without question. In other words, the President alone must settle the terms whereon the States lately in revolt shall resume their repudiated position in the Union.

2. The loyal blacks of the South shall have exactly such rights as the whites (mainly Rebel) shall choose to give them. Congress shall have no say in the premises, and the blacks must fare as their murderers at Fort Pillow, Memphis, and New Orleans shall determine. We cannot agree to this.

As to admitting "loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law," we could assent to this if the loyal people of the South were allowed to vote: since they are not, the talk of "loyal members" and "loyal States" doesn't signify. While the butchers of New Orleans and Memphis vote, and their victims have no voice in the Government, we have no faith in the loyalty of the former. The Rebellion was but a more logical, systematic assertion of the doctrine, "This is a white man's Government," as embodied in the Dred Scott decision and Stephens' "corner-stone" speech at Savannah. While a Rebel adheres to the mistaken fundamental notions that made him a Rebel, we wouldn't give a button for his "loyal" oath. Haven't we already a United States Senator (Patterson) who has taken the "loyal" oath, when all know that he was a Rebel functionary? We lay more stress on a Rebel's acts than on his oaths.

We want peace and harmony restored; we want every State represented in Congress; but we want first full security that loyal people, white or black, shall have full protection in their rights of person and property. The very least we can consent to take is the ratification of the Constitutional amendment passed by Congress; let the South assent to this and resume the privileges she forfeited by rebellion; though we should much prefer the shorter, simpler basis of universal amnesty, impartial suffrage. Admitting "loyal members from loyal States who can take the oath prescribed by law" (which most of those elected from the South cannot) would settle nothing, but merely change the subject of agitation. If it is so proper that those who were Rebels shall do the voting of the South, then they ought to be at liberty to elect men after their own heart—and they will never rest till they do. We greatly desire a settlement that will prove perfect and enduring, because it removes all disabilities, redresses all grievances, and secures all rights to all.

The New York "Times" Deserts the Conservative Ticket.

From the World.

In the strictures which we feel it our duty to make on the course of the *Times*, we cannot recognize any confusing and unreal distinction between that journal and its editor. In a play of Moliere's, there is a domestic who serves his master in the double capacity of cook and coachman. If a tradesman had happened to have an action of debt against the coachman, he probably would have had no hesitation in prosecuting it against the cook. Mr. Raymond is an active and conspicuous politician, as well as a journalist. He is a prominent member of Congress; he claims to be the Chairman of the Republican National Committee; he wrote the address issued by the great Johnson Convention at Philadelphia. He is a leading representative of that portion of the Republican party which professes to approve of the restoration policy of the President. For him to claim that he is not responsible in his character of politician for the course of his newspaper on political questions, would be to make a frivolous and fastidious distinction; would be interposing a cobweb to screen him from just censure.

To come, then, at once, to the point of our accusation:—Mr. Raymond has decided to bolt the Conservative nominations made at Albany, and to crawl back on his knees into the Republican party. He published, on Monday, a long editorial in the spirit of the following extract:—

"There are thousands and tens of thousands of Republicans in this State who long for the restoration of the Union, and who demand that it shall be effected by a loyal adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and by the admission to their seats in Congress of loyal men from loyal States, who can take the oath prescribed by law. But they will be quite likely to prefer taking their chances of securing this result from the action of the Republican party, modified as it may be by reflection and moderate counsels, rather than seek it in the way marked out for them by the Albany Democratic Convention."

It has been evident, for some time, that the *Times* was trying to swallow its shame and play the deserter. It is now certain that it has decided to use the little influence that is left it to defeat Hoffman and elect Fenton. We accuse Mr. Raymond, in putting his paper on this course, of acting in bad faith. We do not make this grave charge lightly, but deliberately. To avoid misconception and show that it is not flung out at random, or in passion, we will define it with some exactness and point out the ground on which it rests. Mr. Raymond's obligations to the Democratic party as participants with him in the present conservative movement have been so recently assumed that if, with his usual levity and fickleness, he immediately throws them off, his course is so in keeping with his character that it would be ridiculous to complain.

If Democrats fancied he would keep faith with them any longer that he felt it would be for his interest, they should lay the blame of their disappointment upon their own credulous simplicity. The particular perfidy for which we arraign Mr. Raymond is his perfidy to Mr. Pruyn. It is as aggravated a case of the kind as could well be conceived. Mr. Pruyn is a Republican of character, ability, and accomplishments; he was put upon the Albany ticket at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Raymond's political associates; and he has a right to resent the perfidy which deserts and attempts to defeat the ticket on which he occupies a prominent place. Mr. Pruyn's Republican associates who sought for him a place on the ticket, thereby gave him as strong a pledge as could be given, that they would support the ticket to which they had committed his personal reputation.

The excuses which Mr. Raymond trumps up for this perfidy to one of the most esteemed and honorable Republicans in the State, are so frivolous as to show that they are the pretexts, not the reasons, of his desertions. He takes exception to the form under which the Convention was called. But that form was concurred in by both committees; and when the Saratoga Committee had given it their signed endorsement, they precluded themselves, and the party they represented, from afterwards questioning the fairness or validity of the call. They might have refused their concurrence, had they so chosen, and have called a separate convention. But for Mr. Raymond to act, this late day, as if they were not bound by their decision and their signatures, is repugnant to every sentiment of manliness and honor.

Another of Mr. Raymond's pretexts for his treachery to Mr. Pruyn, is the fact that General Dix was not nominated for Governor. But if Mr. Hoffman's nomination is a reason why conservative Republicans should bolt a ticket, it became a reason from the moment it was made. Mr. Raymond's political associates should have bolted (if they had any cause to bolt), there and then, or afterwards have held their peace. But when, *after* Mr. Hoffman was nominated, they pressed an excellent candidate of their own for the second place on the ticket, they thereby waived their objections to Mr. Hoffman (if any they had), and pledged their support equally to him and to the honored citizen they proposed for his associate.

This would have been the case, even if there had been some irregularity in the nomination of Mr. Hoffman; even if there had been some unfairness in the defeat of General Dix. But there was no such irregularity; no such unfairness. To pretend that a nomination which was unanimous and made by acclamation was unfair, is an abuse of language. If, as the *Times* alleges, General Dix would have been nominated on the first day, if Mr. Church had not declared the Convention adjourned, the majority would have acted with precipitation, as they were no longer of that opinion the next morning. But even if the *Times'* pretenses were true, they do not justify the perfidy to Mr. Pruyn, who was nominated with a full knowledge of all the facts.

The other pretext of the *Times* for its treachery, is that two-thirds of the State Central Committee, appointed by the Convention, are Democrats. The *Times* itself will not pretend that the representation of the Republicans as the Central Committee is not very much in excess of the proportional number of votes they are capable of bringing to the support of the ticket. Their reasonable claim to places of honor is measured by the proportional strength at the polls; and in this view, they were treated with more than fairness, were treated with great generosity by their Democratic associates.

Having shown that there is nothing solid in these trumped-up excuses for perfidy, we will attempt to state the real reasons. Mr. Raymond is editor of the *Times*, and the subscribers of that journal have been deserting by thousands and transferring their names to the *Tribune*, since Mr. Raymond fully committed himself to the Philadelphia movement. They would have equally deserted if the call of the Albany Convention had been issued jointly by the two committees, instead of issued by one and endorsed by the other; have equally deserted if General Dix had been nominated instead of Mayor Hoffman; equally if the Republicans had had one-half, instead of one-third, of the names on the Central Committee. The thousands of new subscribers to the *Tribune* have not left the *Times* on any such trivial grounds as these. It was not the husk they objected to, but what was within the husk. It was not on account of any pretended unfairness to the conservative Republicans by the Albany Convention, that Mr. Raymond was turned out of the Republican National Committee, "like a ram out of a tulip preserve;" dismissed by his associates as an apostate and a renegade, to "wander at his own sweet will" in devious and disconsolate paths, where his fleece is torn off by brambles. He bleats piteously for the fold he deserted. He ought to be thankful for the circumstances of which he complains; for, if these excuses for aiding the Fenton ticket were not at hand, he would be under the hard necessity of finding others.

If it were our habit to deal in predictions, we should run little hazard in predicting that Mr. Raymond's treachery to the Albany ticket will neither restore him to the place from which he has been ejected by the Republican National Committee, nor bring him back his lost subscribers, nor secure him a new nomination to Congress. Having irrecoverably forfeited his standing with the radicals, he now foolishly forfeits it with the conservatives; as if, after having burnt his candle half out at one end, he could restore its lost length by lighting it at the other.

Politics in the Pulpit.

From the Herald.

The parsons having returned from their summer vacation, resumed their pulpits on Sunday for a new political campaign. They appear to be refreshed with the waters of fashionable resorts, salt and fresh; but the "waters of life" do not appear to have inspired them very much towards the fulfilment of their supposed mission—the spiritual regeneration of their flocks. With few exceptions the sermons preached on Sunday were political harangues—some covert and insidious, some open, bold, and almost blasphemous. Henry Ward Beecher, more cunning than the rest of the political preachers, did not refer directly to politics, but the whole tenor of his address had a marked political significance. He dealt rather with historical ideas and the great men of history than with local events, prospects, or issues; but nevertheless there was no mistaking the direction in which his thoughts were turning while his philosophy was relieving itself in eloquent words. His sermon was a calm, dignified, and statesmanlike effort, altogether at variance with those of the other pulpit agitators. Beecher's discourse indicates the man of thought; those of the others the effusions of men of froth, cant, and illimitable uncharitableness. Take, for example, the language of Dr. Bellows, who ought to have sense enough to appreciate the duties of his profession as he once before appeared to comprehend the value of another calling as an elevating element of education and morality. Dr. Bellows, while taking his text from the Bible, descanted, not upon the duty of man to his Creator, but upon the elections, dragged into the pulpit "the glorious news from Maine and Vermont," speculated upon the prospects in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and concluded by a prayer to the Almighty that He might guide the people to vote the radical ticket at the coming elections.

Such language one might expect to hear in the gatherings at street corners or in the barrooms; but your political parson thinks that they are subjects good enough for the house of God. These rejoicings over elections past and prophetic auguries of the result of elections to come, were mixed up with the most undignified abuse of the President of the United States and his administration. Are there no souls at all to be saved in Dr. Bellows' "Church of All Souls?" Are the ways of the politicians of more importance to his congregation than "the way, the truth, and the life," which he is supposed to lead them to? Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, too, opened his discourse with a prayer that the President may be led through "darkness into light," that is to say from the darkness which envelops the upholders of the Constitution to the ethereal light of radicalism, with its symbols of blood and fire and a new civil war. The other political preachers were more delicate in their allusions. Dr. Tyng informed his audience that he had his tirade bottled up, but would open it on a future occasion.

With such an example before them in the pulpits filled by white preachers, we cannot be surprised that the poor blacks of Zion Church were entertained by their colored pastor with somewhat similar, though much more moderate and Christian language; nor that when he announced that the Saviour had died for colored as well as white sinners, one of the congregation cried out "Bully for Him," and the whole crowd rose to their feet, shouting, stamping, and screaming. This was no doubt unseemly conduct in a church, but not a whit worse than the indecorum of the white parsons who introduce politics, profanity, a spirit of uncharitableness, and a firebrand of discord into their pulpit speeches. It is the general opinion that the business of ministers of religion is to save souls and promulgate the doctrine of charity to all men; but ministers of Dr. Bellows' and Dr. Cheever's and Dr. Tyng's stamp despise all such old-fashioned notions. They evidently regard the pulpit as a political rostrum, and instead of being the mouthpiece of the Gospel they have become the agents of the politicians and the Evil One.

We notice with some surprise that the clergy of the Catholic Church—an institution which always attended to its legitimate business, the cure of souls, and shunned politics altogether—show symptoms of meddling with that dangerous and not over clean subject down South, as between the negroes and the whites. So, at least, we judge from the recent pastoral of the Catholic bishop of Savannah, encouraging the interference of the Church with the condition of the Southern blacks, and intimating that the National Council of Bishops about to assemble next month at Baltimore will take special action upon the subject. We have no other evidence that the bishops intend to travel outside of their accustomed track so far as to meddle in politics, except the pastoral address of the Bishop of Savannah, and we hardly think they mean to do so. The Catholic Church has maintained its influence for more than eighteen hundred years over the consciences and spiritual conduct of its followers. In this country it is remarkably prosperous and progressive just now. It has always kept aloof from politics, and that may be one of the secrets of its success. We hope that it will not follow the example of the political parsons, but will adhere religiously to its old policy of saving souls and leave politics and politicians to take care of themselves.

Benjamin.—Ex-"Secretary" Benjamin, of the defunct "Confederacy," made his first appearance as a barrister on the Northern Circuit in England in August. The Tory papers praise him—of course.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours, etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs. Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you, by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their *steel*—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges, and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE.
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK.
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents, Lillie's Safes.

Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's Safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof, perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent

No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.

8 29 sw M. C. SADLER, Agent.

CLOTHING.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store. M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
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Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
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Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

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ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

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DEEP SAND-JOINT
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
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IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
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To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE
ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
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Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

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G. RUSSELL & CO.,
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Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

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Fine Jewelry,
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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

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The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 23]

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Manufacturer of Poudrette
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"MY POLICY!"

O patriot perverse or perjured—led
From Aldermanic place to Presidential,
How shall the people reverence their head
Who claims "my policy" as all essential?

The "Boys in Blue" fought both to save the nation
From Rebel arts as well as arms; henceforth
No more delusion of especial station
Due Southern chivalry appals the North!

Loud the acclaim, from Philadelphia ringing,
That man is equal wheresoever born,
Dispels the stultifying incense swinging
Up to Chicago with its honest scorn!

And he, presuming parasite of power,
Whom accident has given the accolade
Of dignity, can never man a tower
Whence safe assault on freedom shall be made.

"My policy" would spring to life again
The incongruity of pride and caste;
Let freedom's policy of golden grain
Harvest thro' all the land a fruitful peace at last!

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PERSIA.

ITS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT SHAH.

Translated from the German work of Dr. Polak, "Travels in Persia."

There is no more evident proof of the interests of Persia being utterly neglected, than the lack of all kinds of communication. In few countries does nature oppose so few difficulties to the construction of roads as in Persia. The extensive table lands, the hard soil, the small amount of rain, the absence of any large rivers, the rich mines of coal and minerals, the excellence of the horses and mules—everything there is favorable to this purpose. And, nevertheless, in Persia there are nowhere any regular roads or highways. People still travel on the same caravan routes which were used thousands of years ago—over hills and mountains, along the torrents, across abysses and gulfs, always in the straightest possible direction. The only facilities furnished by human skill are bridges at the most dangerous points; they are constructed from the products of legacies, but never repaired. Hence the proverb:—"Bridges are signals of caution not to pass over them."

Naturally the want of means of communication, without considering the difficulty of travelling, has very pernicious consequences. Although in so extensive and fertile a country as Persia the crops never everywhere entirely fail, it frequently happens that in one province a famine rages, while in others corn is almost worthless. On the other side, it is very much to be regretted that for the same reason the rich mines of iron, copper, coal, etc., remained unworked.

The state of agriculture is not less unpromising, particularly if one considers the flourishing condition of this country in olden times. One fact is sufficient to characterize its present condition, viz., that more than a third part of the population lead a nomadic life. Dr. Polak adduces different causes to explain how, in a country which was formerly inhabited by settled farmers, nomadism is more and more on the increase. Besides the despotic form of government, Islamism plays the most prominent and pernicious part. The doctrine of Zoroaster, with a provident care for the future, furnished all possible assistance to the culture of the soil.

In consequence of the dryness of the climate of Persia, artificial irrigation is indispensable to successful agriculture. It is necessary both to draw the water out of the interior of the earth and to lead it into the fields, and to aid the growth of trees, in order that they may attract the moisture of the atmosphere, and, by their shade, prevent the soil from being parched. Therefore Zoroaster made the care of pure running water, and the protection of trees, sacred duties. Chronology was regulated according to the position of the stars; the year began with the 21st of March, and every day had its patron; and there was a whole system of rules and prescriptions concerning sowing, planting of trees, harvesting, and the other labors of agriculture.

Islamism acted in an entirely different way. The monotheism of the Prophet was incompatible with the pantheistic idea of particular patrons of the trees and sources, months and days; as soon as the ancient belief of the Persians disappeared, water and trees were deprived of all the pious veneration which they formerly received. The next consequence was that the country was rapidly laid bare of its woods; canals became obstructed and useless, and the soil was gradually dried up. Thickly populated districts became deserts; regions which, on account of their healthy situation, invited men to build large cities there, are now marshes which breed the most deleterious miasmas. Of the system of forty thousand subterraneous canals which Herodotus says existed in ancient Persia, there appears only here and there a single fragment.

On the other hand, the despotic oppression which weighs on the inhabitants of Persia, is very much calculated to favor and further nomadism. The nomad withdraws himself more easily from this oppression than the settled husbandman. The natural consequence is that not only the nomads do not give up their wandering habits, but that families more and more leave their settled dwellings and join the nomadic tribes. The religion and form of government of the Mohammedans are opposed to agriculture, the basis of human society. Hence the weakness of all Moslem political organizations, nay, the positive cause of ruin to all Moslem reigns, and the assertion is not at all a paradoxical one, that it is only by becoming again Ghebers or adorers of the sacred fire that the harmony can once more form a well-organized society. Otherwise, the agricultural population of Persia deserve praise for their great industry and activity; it survived all the storms which came over that country; notwithstanding all obstacles, they devoted themselves to the culture of the soil, and the farmers are quite satisfied if the Government will only not push the system of oppression so far as to make their very existence impossible.

Dr. Polak also pays his tribute of approbation to the industrial activity of the Persian people, although he acknowledges that since Chardin, two hundred years ago, published his celebrated travels in Persia, industry has rather retrograded. We need not wonder at this, since the Government does nothing at all to further it. What, in this respect, has been done by the Shah, was limited to some experiments to introduce European manufactures. These experiments most came to a sad end. A number of Russian and French mechanics and workmen were called to the country and began to establish manufactories. First came a factory of stearin candles; after spending more than eight thousand ducats, they succeeded in manufacturing some pounds of stearin candles bearing the Persian stamp and the arms of the Shah; but the wicked world whispered that the stearin had been brought from Europe. Be that as it may, the director of the factory received from the Shah a dress of honor, and the enterprise came to an end.

Another experiment was that of a paper manufactory. The experiments to make paper out of rags continued during several years, absorbed large sums of money, and ended in a couple of sheets of rough grey paper being manufactured out of mere cotton. A similar destiny was reserved to a glass and sugar factory. The greatest efforts were made for the construction of a cotton spinning factory. Steam engines and other apparatuses were brought from Russia with immense difficulty, by the shortest route, by means of human arms. Whole villages were summoned to do the work; fifty people lost their lives; the expenses amounted to no less than 150,000 ducats, and a few pounds of yarn, which were presented to the Shah, were and remained the only fruit of this expensive experiment.

As a general thing the Persian mechanics work diligently, but with indifference. In striking contrast to them stands the merchant, who, full of industry and circumspection, enterprising, honest, and punctual, presents the most pleasing figure in the whole population of Persia. If the celebrated Persian poet Saadi says:—"Three things cannot exist without three other things; no State can exist without justice, no science without discussion, and no wealth without commerce"—in Persia only the last of these rules seems to hold good. The State exists without much justice; there is much discussion, but very little science; but commerce is flourishing, and the merchant obtains advantages whose importance reaches far beyond the mere possession of fortune. Among all classes the merchants enjoy the greatest respect, their property is the least of all touched, and the Government recoils from molesting them with the vexations which heavily weigh on all the other inhabitants. The Government takes care neither of the improvement of the means of communication, nor of agriculture nor of the other trades. Now the question arises, What does it take care of? The simple answer is, that on Persia weighs the oppression of a truly Asiatic despotism.

The reigning prince is Nassereddin Shah, a man of very neglected education, whose character is a compound of distrust, vanity, cunning, ambition, and avarice. The latter quality is the predominant one in him, and all the functionaries of state look to him as their pattern, which they strive as much as possible to follow. While these provide only for themselves, their families, and *proteges*, the Shah, very often by resorting to the most extreme and pernicious means, accumulates treasures merely for the purpose of fitting out warlike expeditions in order to increase his kingdom. It is characteristic of this kind of despotism that the Shah sometimes enacts very good measures, and that these orders are always received by the subordinate functionaries with the declaration: "I will be your victim!" but are never executed. The Shah knows that, and is satisfied with issuing orders without ever inquiring whether they are executed or not. It is easy to imagine what disastrous consequences to the well-being of the country must follow from such a perverted policy.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

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RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
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Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
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For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

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SURF HOUSE,
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CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

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MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
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This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
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Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
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Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
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EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

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SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
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Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

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KNEASS & CO.
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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice, Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·50 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

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DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 166 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwfim

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·60, $1·80, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·30 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26 and 10·55 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·25 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·35 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail *†	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

*Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 11·52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·25 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·25 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 6·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·40 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866.

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May 7·00 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 8 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.
Leave Cape May at 8·50 A. M., Mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11·37 A. M.
Leave Bridgeton, 7·15 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and —— P. M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent,
West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
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THE "CHESAPEAKE" AFFAIR.

The Examination of the Pirate Braine Before United States Commissioner Newton, at Brooklyn, N. Y.—A New Secret Rebel Organization, Etc. Etc.

This case came up according to appointment on Tuesday. W. D. Croft, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, stated further evidence, documentary and oral, was necessary in the defense. Some of the proofs are in British America, and some in the Southern States. The principal fact adduced in his defense is his acting in subordination to superior officers on board the *Chesapeake*. He (counsel) states that pardon is due to him as much as to other belligerents.

He, moreover, avers that at the instance of our Government some of his associates on the *Chesapeake*—a second lieutenant and some seamen—were arrested, and subjected to a thorough and impartial examination, and then discharged, their conduct not being deemed capitally reprehensible. The prisoner also claims that his case is covered by the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln and the subsequent proclamation of President Johnson.

District Attorney Silliman answered in an ingenious argument, the gist of which was the following:—That he was unwilling to deny any man prosecuted for a criminal action an opportunity to procure all necessary evidence in his defense, but the ground on which the demand was made for an adjournment of the case was irrational, as the United States had not recognized the so-called Confederate Government, and such a confederation could not be a cloak to any crime done under the same.

Commissioner Newton said that he could not give an opinion in a case of so much national importance at this preliminary examination, but would grant the customary adjournment.

The District Attorney said that he had witnesses present who were seafaring men, and whose presence was temporary, and he wished to take their evidence then.

The opposite counsel not objecting, James Johnson, witness for the prosecution, was called, and testified in effect that his calling was that of an engineer on a steam vessel; when serving in that capacity on board the *Chesapeake*, under Captain Willitts, she was captured by a party of men who came on board as passengers, one of whom was the prisoner; before her capture she was running between New York and Portland; during the encounter several of the crew and officers were inhumanly murdered, in which butchery Braine acted a conspicuous part; they compelled him to run the vessel until her recapture; two men with loaded muskets stood by his side, as a precaution against his doing the vessel any injury; the men who took the vessel numbered fifteen, including the prisoner; they were armed with revolvers; the *Chesapeake's* crew were not armed during the affray, nor did he know of any on board who had arms. The party who captured her came on board at New York, ostensibly to take passage to Portland. Neither Braine nor any of his party had a uniform on.

Samuel H. Seaman, a New York merchant, testified as to the ownership and object of the vessel. She was the sole property of H. B. Cromwell, a resident of Brooklyn.

Daniel Henderson, second mate of the *Chesapeake* when she was captured, reiterated substantially the testimony of Johnston.

Captain Willitt substantiated the evidence of both in his examination.

At the conclusion of the evidence District Attorney Silliman said that he was unwilling to grant an adjournment of the case to procure further testimony, which might be found inadmissible, but if the counsel wished further time to confer with his client, he would cheerfully assent.

Mr. Croft said he thought twenty days was as little as he could call for, but as the opposite counsel had spread this testimony through the press of the country to the prejudice of his client, he thought thirty days little enough.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until October 8. We append the following Constitution and By-Laws of the secret order to which the prisoner belongs, and which, *mirabile dictu*, is in existence to-day. Some of his friends are at large, and attended the hearing of his case. Who knows what mischief may be impending?

BY-LAWS OF THE K. A., FOR THE BETTER RULE AND GUIDANCE OF THE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS KNIGHTS OF ARABIA—Office of Grand Commander, 1866.—These laws must be strictly abided by, by all Encampments, Companies and all K. A.'s in good standing.

By order of the Hon. G. C K. A. and the Hon. G. Coun K. A.

1. No man can become a K. A. unless sound in mind and body (except by special permission of the Hon. G. C. K. A or the Hon. G. Coun.) for the better preservation of our Order, and the attainment of the grand object of the Order.

2. We as K. A.'s, pledge ourselves to aid, comfort, and protect all K. A.'s, *especially* those who may be wounded or disabled in obtaining or achieving our grand object.

3. Great care must be taken that no *unbeliever* or *outsider* shall gain any insight into the mysteries or secrets of the order; but all K. A.'s will use their best endeavors towards the advancement of the grand objects, by procuring candidates, who are *good* and *tried* men. Candidates will have to be vouched for by at least two brother K. A.'s, and balloted for. Five black balls will reject a candidate.

4. The candidate will have to pay one hundred dollars (cash) to the captain of the company or the secretary of the same; and the candidate will receive from the secretary a K. A. bond for one hundred dollars in gold, with ten per cent. interest, payable ninety days after recognition of —— by the United States or any other Government.

5. All K. A.'s will be entitled to one hundred acres of land; location of said land to be drawn for by lottery. Each K. A. will, as soon as practicable, receive a land warrant to that effect. A description of land and climate can be had of any officer of the order. The products are coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton.

6. All secretaries and captains will report weekly to headquarters. All moneys collected will be remitted weekly to headquarters. All captains and secretaries will report weekly to the colonel of their regiments. Implicit obedience to orders will be required of all K. A.'s to all orders from headquarters and from all officers of the order. The Hon G. C. K. A. trusts that all K. A.'s will see the necessity of this for the fulfilment of the grand object of the order.

7. Each encampment will be furnished with a charter, duly signed and sealed which will be their authority for initiating and enlisting candidates; without which any encampment will be unconstitutional, and null and void.

8. Thirty days' notice will be given to all K. A.'s for final (work), and promptness is expected; without it, we can do nothing.

9. The use of initiation fees will be explained by application to any officer of the order.

10. All candidates will be required to take the K. A. oath.

11. All laws, rules, and regulations adopted by any encampment must be regularly endorsed and approved at the headquarters.

12. All encampments will have to furnish a fund for the private expenses of their own individual encampment. Silver badges of the order can be procured by application to headquarters.

13. The Hon. Grand Council will be comprised of all the Colonels of the K. A., or at least three Colonels, who shall have full power to appropriate moneys and make laws for the good of our Order, sanctioned by the Hon. G. C. K. A.

14. No moneys shall be expended or laws passed without the sanction of the Hon G. C. K. A. and the Hon. G. Coun K. A.

By order of the Hon. G. C. K. A. and Hon. G. Coun. K. A.

ANOTHER CASE OF CHILD FLOGGING.

A Little Girl Whipped to Death.

The Kingston (C. W.) correspondent of the New York *Sun*, under date of the 15th, relates the following horrible story:—

Another case of fatal child flogging, if possible more revolting in shocking details than the recent Lindsley child murder in Medina, N. Y., occurred at Sarnia, a few miles from this city, on Wednesday last, the victim in this instance being a little girl five years of age, named Kate Sibley, the illegitimate daughter of Schuyler Sibley and a Miss Kate Davis, and the alleged provocation leading to the cruel act being the refusal of the child to say its prayers. From the evidence elicited at the inquest on the body of the child, it appears that on the night in question the mother had beaten the child with a raw hide for nearly an hour, and when rendered insensible by pain and loss of blood, thrust it into a chair, and went to bed. For a time the child was heard to moan as if in intense agony, but soon became quiet, and nothing more was heard until near morning, when a servant entering the room found the child dead, and immediately gave the alarm.

Upon lifting the child from the floor, where it had fallen, a most revolting sight was presented. The head, face, and shoulders were scarred and discolored from the terrible blows of the raw hide, while the body, from head to foot, presented a shockingly mangled and bloody appearance. Old scars, scarcely healed, were also visible upon the body, testifying to former cruel floggings. The medical evidence showed that the injuries of the flogging were alone sufficient to produce death, but that serious internal injuries, the result of kicks or blows, had previously been received; and the entire absence of food for many hours had also something to do with the result. The murderess, in being examined, confessed that a few days previous to the fatal act, the father of the child had administered to it a most unmerciful beating for not saying its prayers, and ordered her to do the same whenever it refused. The jury returned a verdict, criminating both parents, whereupon they were both committed to prison to await trial for murder.

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COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 5 wsm2m

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IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLY MADE CLOTHING.
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comprising in part black doeskin cassimere, and French, Scotch, and English cassimere coats pants and vests

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Sale positive, without reserve. 9 17 5t

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September 20, commencing at 10 o'clock comprising a full and complete assortment of most desirable goods for present sales. 9 18 2t

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Also, a line of Paris Valencia edgings, insertings, Paris lace veils, Valencia collars, etc

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Also 200 cartons new fall styles and colors Paris plain and fancy poult de soie ribbons, a full line, Nos. 4@60.

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Correspondence of New York "Tribune," Sept. 7.

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